

CHANG HSUN TO CENSOR ELECTION OF M. Ps.; WON'T ALLOW PARTISANS IN HOUSE!

Positive Assurance President Will Stay; Doesn't Believe in Southern Revolt!

GERMAN LEADERS' POWER TREMBLING SAYS MR. WILSON

One Concern Now to Hold Gains and Retain Their Own Positions

KEEN FOR PEACE

'If They Fail, Germany And The World Will Be Saved'

NO CHANCE IN U.S.

'Woe Be To Anyone Seeking To Stand In Way Of Our High Resolution'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 14.—President Wilson, today, in his Flag Day address in the Washington Monument grounds, warned the American people that Germany, having carried out the greater part of her immediate plan of conquest, was intriguing for peace, with the object of securing her aggressions. He emphasized that the peace of which the Wilhelmstrasse has been talking for over a year was not peace upon Germany's own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which Germany now thought that she had the advantage.

A little of the peace talk, President Wilson continued, had been public, but most of it was private. It had come to him through all sorts of channels and in all sorts of guises, but Germany's terms had never been disclosed.

Wish to Close on Bargain

He emphasized that, in the matter of conquest, the German Government could not go farther and dare not go back and, therefore, it wished to close its bargain before it was too late. The military masters of Germany saw very clearly that, if they fell back, or were forced back an inch, their power at home and abroad would fall to pieces. They were thinking now more especially of their power at home, which was trembling under their feet and deep fear had entered their hearts. Their only chance to perpetuate their military power, or even their controlling political influence, was to secure peace now with an immense advantage still in their hands and thus to justify themselves before the German people.

They would thus have gained by force what they promised they would gain by that means, namely, an immense expansion of German power and an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities: their prestige and political power would be secure. If they failed, their people would thrust them aside and a Government accountable to the people themselves would be set up in Germany, as in Britain and the United States and France—as in all the great countries of modern times except Germany.

To Save Germany and World
"If they succeed, they are safe and Germany and the world are undone. If they fail, Germany is saved and the world will be at peace."

President Wilson proceeded: "Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who, throughout the world, stand for the rights of the people and the self-government of nations, for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and liberalism are gathering out of this war."

"They are employing Liberals in their enterprises, but, let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of a great military empire, the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor and co-operation with Western Europe and a counter-revolution will be fostered and supported."

(Continued on Page 2)

Treacherous Greek Attack On Allies Brings Speedy Retribution; Many Killed

General Baivas, Commanding, Arrested; Had Promised No Resistance; Paris Thinks Venizelos will be Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Salonica, June 13.—The operations in Thessaly continued on Monday. During the night, Ellassona and Thessaly were occupied quietly. Larissa was surrounded by cavalry on Tuesday morning.

The General in command of the Greek forces, General Baivas, said there would be no resistance, but a Colonel treacherously ordered his troops, who were posted behind the barracks, to fire. The French cavalry repelled.

The fusillade lasted till ten o'clock in the morning. Six French soldiers were killed and twenty wounded, while the Greeks had sixty men killed and wounded, besides which, two Colonels, fifty-one officers and 269 men were taken prisoners. General Baivas was arrested.

London, June 13.—General relief is felt here and in Paris at the abdication

of King Constantine and it is emphasized that, by it, the position of the Allies at Salonica has been immensely strengthened, while a great blow has been struck at German influence and intrigue in the Mediterranean.

The French newspapers foreshadow the possibility of M. Venizelos ultimately becoming Premier. They urge the internment of several leading personages hostile to the Allies who still remain in Athens.

Athens, June 13.—Ex-King Constantine has issued a proclamation, saying: "Obeying necessity and in fulfillment of my duty to Greece, I am departing from my beloved country, with the heir to the Throne, leaving my son Alexander on the Throne. I beg you to accept my decision calmly, as the slightest incident may lead to a great catastrophe."

T. C. Read Is Killed In Palestine Battle

Lieutenant in British Army, Formerly With Fearon, Daniel and Co., Here

News has been received from London that Lieut. T. C. Read, formerly manager of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel and Co.'s insurance department, was killed in action during the fighting near Gaza, in Palestine. Mr. Read was well known in Shanghai and his loss will be greatly felt by many friends.

Drought In Chekiang Broken But Too Late

Unable To Plant Rice In Interior; Price Jumps \$1.50 Per Picul

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Huechow, June 12.—Beginning with the Wang-mei season last week, the long drought happily appears to be broken. Several copious showers have relieved the pressing needs of the crops, but the canals and the wells which have been dry for some time have not yet been replenished to any extent. All drinking water has to be brought from the river outside the city.

The officials say that, if sufficient rain does not fall during the remainder of June, they will dig deep wells in various parts of the city, with the hope of thus supplying drinking water for the poor people, many of whom, from their circumstances, are unable either to carry the water themselves or to pay for having it done. Rice has already been planted throughout the countryside in fields adjacent to canals where water could be pumped into them, but it has been impossible to plant rice in interior fields and the crop will, therefore, be much smaller this year than usual, even providing the drought has really broken. The price of rice has already advanced over a dollar and a half a picul.

Russia Will Punish Deserters Severely

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, June 14.—The Government has decreed that military insubordination, mutiny, desertion, refusing to fight and inciting others to do the same shall be punishable by penal servitude, with loss of all rights, including property.

SZECHUEN PEACEFUL

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, June 15.—General Wang Jeng-wen and General Chang Chin, the Investigation Commissioners in Szechuen, have telegraphed that the recent trouble has been settled and they are returning to Peking.

German Agent Ends Australasia Mission

Results To Be Published After War, When 'Will Accuse Very Deep Interest'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 13.—A German diplomat named van Hentling has returned to Berlin from a political mission in Australasia lasting for two years. He visited Persia, Afghanistan, Turkistan and China, returning via North America and Norway.

The Berlin correspondent of the Koelnische Volkszeitung states that van Hentling had an important diplomatic mission to the American and the political, economic and scientific details of his mission will certainly arouse very deep interest when they can be published after the war.

FIFTY PEOPLE KILLED AT MUNITIONS WORKS

Many More Injured in Ashton-under-Lyne Explosion; Great Damage to Plant

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 14.—In the House of Commons, today, after Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that fifty persons were killed and many injured in the explosion at a munitions factory at Ashton-under-Lyne, mentioned in yesterday's cables. The explosion occurred at some private owned works. Much damage was done to neighboring mills, workshops and dwellings.

One Raider Downed, Commons Hear; All Escaped, Lords Told

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 14.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord Derby said that no soldiers were killed or injured in the aeroplane raid, yesterday and none of the German aeroplanes were brought down.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. I. Macpherson mentioned that the German raiders crossed the Channel in twelve minutes. He understood that it was true that one enemy machine had been brought down near Shoreham.

He regarded the raid as a reprisal for continuous and effective raids on Zeebrugge and the neighborhood. The authorities were satisfied with London's air-defences.

PERSHING IN PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 14.—General Pershing has arrived.

Nurses With Harvard Unit Off For France



Nurses attached to American Red Cross Base Hospital No. 5, the Harvard unit, in South Station, Boston, ready to start on the first leg of the journey to active service in France. With them is the flag which the Harvard unit will carry over seas.

ZEPPELIN L. 42 TOTALLY WRECKED IN NORTH SEA

Attacked by British Warships It Falls in Flames; No Survivors Found

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 14.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that the Navy has destroyed the German Zeppelin L.42, in the North Sea. Official—No survivors of the L.42 were seen. The Zeppelin was destroyed this morning.

Soon after it was attacked, it burst into flames, fore and aft, broke in two and fell into the sea.

U-BOATS' TOLL BIGGER BUT BELOW MAXIMUM

British Expected Heavier Loss As Many Submarines Back After Refitting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 14.—The increase in the number of vessels sunk last week was expected and is attributed to the return of submarines which have been refitting, hence there is no depression over the returns, which are still considerably below the enemy's most active weeks.

OVER 7 INCH RAINFALL IN LAST FOUR DAYS

Figures Up to Last Night Show Heavy Local Precipitation; Many Games Called Off

Lower away the boats!
More than 7 inches of rainfall in four days were the official figures for the current wet spell up to 7 o'clock last night.

With a few more days of it and a couple of heavy dews to top off periscopes and diving suits will be the proper mode. As it is enough dampness has already arrived to float a couple of battleships and provide a horrifying number of baths, if it were collected into a suitable retaining vessel.

This is the way the record book reads for the four days mentioned:
June 1279 inches
June 1302 "
June 14 1.23 "
June 15 5.00 " (to 7 p.m.)

Total 7.04 "
Owing to the saturated condition of the ground many athletic events scheduled for today have been called off, even though the day should turn fair.

Petrograd Proposes Allies Should Meet To Discuss Treaties

Taking Immediate Steps For Calling Power to Conference at This Time

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, June 14.—Mr. Arthur Henderson addressed 4,000 soldiers yesterday and explained the British point of view. He had a fine reception.

The Cabinet today discussed a Note which it is sending to the Allies immediately, regarding the calling of an Inter-Allied Conference, to examine jointly the various treaties existing between the Allies.

Gompers Favors Conference
Washington, June 14.—Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has cabled to Mr. James Duncan, the Labor, delegate of the American mission to Russia, advising him to attend, if invited, the conference at Petrograd to consider the advisability of calling a world congress of Socialists and Trade Unionists.

He continues: "Of course, you will insist on acceptance of the fundamental principles of democracy for every country and also the necessity of all people in each country living their own lives and working out their own destinies. America has entered the war in order to safeguard these principles and American labor will fight for the destruction of autocracy and the victorious establishment and maintenance of democracy."

Austrians' Surprises Defeated By Italians

Attack In Force, With Great Violence And Are Rushed Back In Disorder

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, June 14.—An official communiqué issued today reports:—The enemy made a surprise attack against our new positions on Mount Ortigara, on Asiago Plateau. The surprise failed. They then attacked in force, with extreme violence, but were thrown back in disorder, with heavy loss. We also frustrated several surprise attacks on the Julian front.

The Weather

Rain, fog and local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 74.8 and the minimum 71.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 73.9 and 69.1.

WITH BRITISH PRESSING GERMANS RETIRE AGAIN

Abandon Important Sections Of Line from Lys to St. Yves; Closely Followed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our further advance eastward of Messines, combined with our pressure southward of our front of attack, has compelled the enemy to abandon important sections of their first line between the River Lys and St. Yves. We followed the enemy up closely and made considerable progress eastward of Ploegsteert Wood and also gained ground near Gapaard.

We carried out raids northward of Bullecourt and southward of Hooge. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:—The effect of our victory at Messines continues to develop. The withdrawal of the enemy is extending southward and we now occupy the German front line trenches from Ploegsteert Wood to the bank of the River Lys where it bends sharply westward, nearly midway to Arrmentieres.

The German heavy caliber shells are generally falling at extreme range, indicating that the enemy have withdrawn their big guns as far as possible, without actually keeping them out of action. Our patrols are harassing the enemy as much as possible and we are steadily bombarding their new positions.

The country over which the Germans are now retiring is low and marshy, but, owing to a long drought, our progress at present is not difficult. The strategic position is assuming a phase full of very interesting possibilities.

FRENCH HONOR REDMOND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 14.—The French Government has conferred the Legion of Honor on the late Major Redmond.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. June 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru June 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. June 25
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. S'dzuoka M. June 24
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 25
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru June 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 24
The American mail is due here today, per O.S.K. s.s. Hawaii Maru.

AGREES WITH LI COMMITTEE SHALL PLAN CONSTITUTION

He Insists On Favorable Treatment Of Chings Being Included

JUSTIFIES ACTION

Admittedly Illegal, But Tutchens Don't Recognise Existing Law

U. S. SEEKS PEACE

Proposes Joint Move By Allied Powers To Secure Unity In China

BY NATHANIEL PFEFFER

Staff Cable to The China Press

Peking, June 15.—I was received today by Chang Hsun in his Peking residence, where he lives in state, surrounded by pitched tents for his bodyguard, the place being like an armed alien camp. Chang's words little doubt as to who is master of the situation.

"I have seen the President and we have reached a satisfactory agreement for a settlement," he said. "A committee will be appointed to draft a new Constitution, aided by two men to be appointed from each province. To Censor Elections

"Also, arrangements will soon be made for the election of a new Parliament. We shall take care that only good men—upright men, without partisan views—are chosen."

He especially emphasized this latter point. Another point Chang said he insists on is the inclusion in the constitution of favorable treatment for the Ching House. This has never before been put in the Constitution.

Before he definitely to settle the rumors as to the President's fate. He said positively that the President will be allowed to remain. I told him the President's statement that he and the Tutchens would apologize for their unconstitutional action and he answered, lengthily and evasively, that after a definite settlement has been reached and the President has issued a Mandate giving the terms, the Tutchens will address the President with a few courteous words.

Defends Rebels' Action

His exact reply, when asked if he regarded the Tutchens' act as unconstitutional, was: "According to the present Constitution, yes, but we don't recognize that constitution." As to the Tutchens' program, he said that they will remain in Tientsin, with their troops, till the President's Mandate, giving the terms of the agreement, has been issued. Then, they will go back, with their troops and withdraw the declaration of independence, but not till then.

I asked Chang if he thought that the Southern Revolution had any chance of success. "There is no such thing," he said, bluntly.

Chang denied the reports that he will remain here permanently and said: "I shall go back to Haichowfu soon."

U.S. Proposes the Allied Powers Take Joint Action

Reuter's Service
London, June 12.—Reuter's Agency understands that the United States has addressed a Note to the Allies and China, deploring the internal dissensions in China, urging the necessity for national unity and proposing that some form of joint declaration shall be addressed to China.

Tutchens Oppose Li Ching-hsi

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 15.—General Chang Hsun was received in audience by President Li Yuan-hung, yesterday evening. This morning, a conference was held in the President's Office, which was attended by General Chang Hsun, Li Ching-hsi, who came up to

Peking with General Chang Hsun, the Chief of the rebel General Staff (General Lai Chen-chun), General Wang Shih-chen, General Chiang Chao-chung, Hsia Shou-kang and General Chang Kwel-ti.

Though Li Ching-hsi is now apparently eager to assume the Premiership, he is meeting with great opposition from the Tutchuns, who desire the recall of Tuan Chi-jui. The latter however, so far, has indicated that he will not again accept office.

Yesterday, General Chiang Chao-chung, the acting Premier, called a meeting of the Cabinet, but only the Vice-Ministers in charge of the Ministries attended. No business was discussed, but General Chiang, in a short speech, urged them to continue to discharge their duties conscientiously, till the Cabinet had been re-organized.

According to reports received in Peking, Szechuen will join the South in the event of the formation of a Southern Federation against the Northern Tutchuns. The Federation probably will also include Hunan.

Numerous telegrams have been received from the South, protesting against the dissolution of Parliament. It is stated that Chekiang, in a circular telegram, announces that, in view of the dissolution of Parliament, Chekiang has cancelled its independence.

Raise Southern Expedition

Hongkong, June 14.—The Canton correspondent of the Morning Post states that the Military Governor, General Chen Pin-chun, presided over a conference held on the 11th, at the Tsuchun's Yamen, for the purpose of deciding means and measures for a military expedition against the North and raising the necessary funds for that purpose. The Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan, General Li Lieh-chun, the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the Provincial Assembly, various Commanders of the army and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and charitable institutions attended.

General Chen Pin-chun, opening the proceedings, said: "We must unite all the southern and western provinces before we can be strong enough to secure victory over the rebels. This will not only check their invasion of our province, but will enable us to develop our plans."

Appeal for Funds

"Canton Arsenal has been working hard to turn out weapons. We must also establish a fund-raising bureau. We are not only short of funds for the expedition, but the pay of the troops is also several months in arrears, unless we raise large funds forthwith, we shall not be able to carry out our plans and it will be difficult to maintain the present situation."

The Civil Governor agreed with General Chen Pin-chun and stated that he would do all in his power to support the Central Government and strengthen the Republic.

General Li Lieh-chun said that he had been summoned from Shanghai by General Chen Pin-chun and the Civil Governor, with both of whom he had concluded a plan to suppress the rebellion in the North and he expected the Cantonese to exert themselves to the utmost to raise large funds for the purpose. He proposed and the conference agreed that the Tsuchun be requested to establish a fund-raising bureau, the Speaker and the Vice-Speaker of the Provincial Assembly dissenting.

Won't Accept Mandate

Canton, June 15.—The mandate issued by President Li Yuan-hung, dissolving Parliament, having been forced illegally, the leading Republicans in the South, interviewed, said that they refuse to recognise it, realising that President Li Yuan-hung is practically a prisoner.

The mandate has intensified the situation here and it seems as if the Southern leaders won't quit till the rebels have been downed. Indeed, the mandate has hastened the preparations in the South.

A special bureau to raise war funds is to be created, but a definite announcement to this effect will probably be made after the arrival of Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting.

Hu Han-min, a former Tutuh of Kwangtung, has arrived and is the guest of Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan. More of the Southern leaders, including General Tsun Chun-hsuan, are expected here soon.

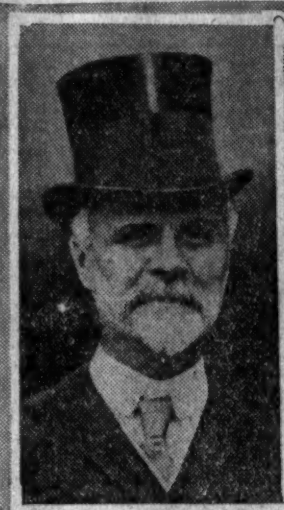
A mass meeting of citizens will be held on the 17th.

Chekiang Against Rebels

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Huchow, June 12.—The political situation is being discussed by everyone. The feeling of the people as a whole is, without any doubt, against the action of the Tutchuns, which

To Command American Engineers In France



WM. B. PARSONS.

New York, May 12.—William Barclay Parsons, the distinguished New York engineer, who aided in the construction of the Panama Canal and who built the first New York subway, is to have a position of high command in the first military expedition to be sent abroad by the United States. This military force will consist of nine or ten regiments of engineers, and they are being recruited throughout the country today. They will be used to rehabilitate the worn-out and partly destroyed railroad system of France behind the fighting lines. Their arrival will release 10,000 French soldiers. It is expected the regiments will be ready to leave in a month or so.

they consider as rebellion. As for Chang Hsun, they fear and hate him and wish to see him eliminated from participation in governmental affairs. The people are for peace and deprecate any further civil war.

Inquiry at the yamens of the chief officials reveals the following opinions: There will be no fighting in the North, as matters will be arranged by conference and more or less amicable compromise. Even should there be fighting in the North, there will be no disturbance of normal conditions in Chekiang, which, in any event, will not send troops to the North. Parliament must be got rid of.

Li Yuan-hung is desired to remain in the presidential office. Chang Hsun is distrusted. Peace is most desirable for all China, that the country may have opportunity to develop.

So much for official opinion, which may be taken as representing in a large degree the official opinion of the province, since Huchow is the headquarters of one of the two Commissioners of Defence, who, subordinate only to the Tsuchun, control provincial affairs. The opinion of the streets is that the Civil Governor of the province was much opposed to the declaration of independence, but was coerced by the Tsuchun.

It is also believed that the Commissioner of Defence is not in favor of that act, nor of the stand of the Tutchuns in the North.

Six Southern Provinces Leagued Against Rebels

(From the Chinese Press)

Generals Chen Pin-chun and Li Lieh-chun, in a circular telegram, informed the provinces that Szechuen, Honan, Yunnan, Kwel-chow, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi have united in a campaign against the rebels, under the command of Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting. They have also wired to the President and the Vice-President to maintain the Provisional Constitution and issue a Mandate to deal severely with the independent Tutchuns.

A Shensi wire states that the "Law-Abiding Army," under the Military Commissioner of North Shensi, Tsing Song-sung, invaded the city of Chang An, on the night of the 13th. Troops within the city

revolted and joined the invaders. The disorder, however, lasted for an hour only. General Li Kung-yuen was killed in action, while Chen Shu-fang, the rebel Tutchun, fled to some unknown place.

Much opposition has been raised against Li Ching-hsi as Premier. Li told others that his trip to the Capital is not for the organization of a Cabinet, but to assist in maintaining order in the Metropolis. He has, however, sent his personal friend, Chang Chi-whang, to approach the Tientsin Tutchuns and ask them not to oppose him and he is willing to let General Chang Hsun select the Cabinet Ministers for him.

The personnel as originally proposed by Li Ching-hsi was Liang Tang-yen for foreign affairs, Chang Chen-fang for finance, Yuan Nai-kwan for interior, Lai Chen-chun for war, Shih Chen-ping for navy, Li Shen-tu for agriculture and commerce, Tsai Ju-chia for education, Chien Lun-shun for law and Yang Shih-eh for communications.

General Wang Shih-chen has declared that he is willing to head the Ministry of War.

The Local Court of Peking has decided not to prosecute the case against the petitioners who attempted by a riotous demonstration in front of the Lower House, to force Parliament to vote for war against Germany.

Someone applied at the Court of Procurators at Peking, with a card of General Chang Hsun, for the release of Chen Chin-tao, whose trial for alleged bribery is now going on. The application was denied.

German Leaders' Power Trembling

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom and all Europe will arm for the next and final struggle. Cannot Undermine America

President Wilson affirmed that this sinister intrigue is being conducted in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the German Government could get access and is also being conducted in America no less actively than in Russia. The German agents in America had learned discretion and kept within the law. They sought to undermine the Government, while professing loyalty, but they would make no headway.

America had made her choice and woe be to anyone who sought to stand in the way of her high resolution to vindicate and make secure for the salvation of the nation every principle she held dearest.

"We are ready to plead at the bar of history and our flag shall wear new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born and new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

British Government Favors Acquisition Of Liquor Interests

Will Appoint Commissioners To Settle Terms; Commons To Debate Question

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Government has decided to appoint commissioners to settle the terms of State acquisition of the liquor trade, either during the war, or after it has come to an end. The Government favored acquisition of the trade, but the House of Commons would have an opportunity of considering the matter before anything was settled.

We will buy your KODAK or sell you one in exchange

Burr & Broadway

'Under Cover'

By Domino

At the end of Act II in "Under Cover" I felt that the play was wobbly but the acting fine. But as the story unfolded itself in the last two acts I changed my mind. "Under Cover" is a great play, with plenty of action, and the Frawley Company put it over splendidly.

Act III is the thrill. You are just caught and held until the lights go up and you retire for a cigarette to quiet your excited nerves. In a play such as "Under Cover" there is necessarily a good deal of off-stage business. If Mr. Frawley does the right thing he will shoot that "prop" man. Thanks to the excellent playing all the little *faux pas* of that individual were minimised.

Halliday and Miss Lang were again in principal roles, which speaks for the success of the play. Reynolds Deniston had a big part as Daniel Taylor. He was fine. He absolutely convinced the audience. Homer Barton and Daniel Frawley had a good deal to do with the comedy work. Miss Gloria Ponda made a welcome appearance. Miss Tylor, Miss V. Sidney, Miss Cordelia Haager and Mr. George Austin Moore all put in good work.

Tonight: "Under Cover" will be repeated.

News Brevities

The Municipal Council invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent short term loan of 1917. The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100, to suit the convenience of applicants. Application forms may be obtained from the treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road.

The Astor House Hotel announces for tonight a grand opening dance, in the Palm Garden. In case of rain, the dance will be held in the ball room.

The Olympic Theater is showing for four nights only and matinees tomorrow, the great Italian masterpiece, "Excelsior." The film is arranged from the libretto of the ballet "Excelsior" by Luigi Manzotti.

Mr. Skinner Turner gave judgment

in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, for \$105.25 in favor of the Eastern Garage Co. against G. J. Dickson, on a claim for \$115.25, for motor car hire

The Chuetsu Steamship Co., Takaoka, has disposed of all the vessels in its possession and has declared a dividend of 2,000 per cent.

Dr. and Mrs. Bolton have left for a holiday in Japan.

Mr. J. H. Lampert, of the Standard Oil Company, Tientsin, is shortly proceeding home for war service.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), at the Hongkong Supreme Court, on the 11th inst., heard the application of the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., for the admission to the Bar of Mr. Yu Huan-tan, M.A. The Chief Justice said he had listened with pleasure to the account of Mr. Tan's record. It was gratifying to admit him.

The steamer Calcutta Maru, built to the order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was successfully launched at the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard, Nagasaki, on the 7th inst. The Calcutta Maru is a freight steamer of 5,150 tons and will be employed in the Company's trans-Pacific service. On the 6th inst. the Daifuku Maru No. 6 (7,500 tons, one of the stock-boats of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company) was launched from the Company's yard, Kobe. She has been sold already to a British company in London.

Judge Lobingier will take up the matter of dealing with Louis Ray Jordan, in the U. S. Court for China, today. Jordan pleaded guilty to a vagrancy charge, on Thursday and District Attorney Holcomb recommended that he be given a sufficiently long term in hospital to give him a chance to overcome the drug habit.

Commencement exercises of the Shanghai American School are to be held on Thursday, June 21, at 5.30 p.m., at the Shanghai Public School, North Szechuen Road Extension.

The Fire Brigade answered a call at 10.17 last night when fire was reported in a small cotton godown at Ward and Dalny Roads.

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AND

NEW YORK

BALFOUR REALISES DREAM OF HIS LIFE IN UNION WITH U.S.

Tells Merchant Hosts All Differences Sunk Under Vital Agreements As To Ideals

ROOTED IN DISTANT PAST

Britain's Chief Envoy Declares Himself Amazed By Warmth Of Welcome

New York, May 13.—Before more than a thousand members and guests of the Chamber of Commerce, gathered in the Assembly Room of the institution at noon yesterday, Arthur James Balfour told of the long dream of his life that the two "English-speaking, freedom-loving branches of the human race" might be drawn closer together and that the causes of temporary difference between them might be seen in their true and just proportions.

His address, as were the two he had made on the previous day, was delivered in a voice shaken with emotion, delayed by frequent hesitations for phrases to give exact and adequate expression to his feelings. His words were addressed to Americans, not as foreigners, nor yet as men sprung from English origin, but as joint heirs with modern Englishmen to the traditions of a historic past.

He made passing reference to Americans come from other nations of Europe, but molded by American ideals, and then, looking back to a remark of Eugenius H. Outbridge, President of the Chamber, who introduced him, he took up the work of the British Navy. Without attempting, as he said, to defend every act of a long history, he declared that the British Navy had in general always stood as a bulwark of liberty, using its power in defense of freedom and the rights of small nations, and in general using its power with humanity.

The Kaiser War Lord of the Seas

"Does anybody think," he said, "that if sea power were transferred from British to German hands the historian of the future could say that of the German fleet? There were shouts of 'No, No!'" from all over the house.

Mr. Balfour closed with a forecast of better things to come; with a prediction that the war's end would not only make impossible future assaults on humanity such as those which Germany has committed, but that there would be a "revivified civilization," touching not only the material, but the spiritual sides of life which would make the second decade of the twentieth century memorable in all future history.

More commonplace, but of no less interest to the gathering, was the speech of Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, on problems of war finance. He warned Americans against under-estimating the financial resources of Germany, as England had done at the outset, and expressed the highest admiration for the temper in which and the ability with which American bankers were meeting the problems presented by the opening of the war.

He told of the enormous expansion of force and organization which he had seen everywhere on his recent trip through the Middle West, and said that the arrangements made for withdrawing money from the market and getting it once more upon the market, in connection with the recent \$200,000,000 loan from the American to the British Government, were absolutely perfect. Indeed, he said, such was the universally high standard of American banking that he was afraid when he returned to those who had sent him across the Atlantic to furnish information that might be helpful, he would have to admit that he had been of no use to anybody.

The Guests of Honor

The guests of honor included the members of the British mission, with the exception of General Bridges and some of his aids, who had gone to West Point; Mayor Mitchel and Mr.

Choate, head of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, and various military, naval, and civilian Americans.

The procession of motor cars, guarded by police, which brought the British envoys down from their temporary quarters at the residence of Vincent Astor turned shortly after noon from Broadway into Liberty Street, which was cleared of traffic by policemen under Captain William J. Lahey. The guests were received by Mr. Outbridge and other officials of the Chamber in the President's room, and then proceeded to the Assembly Room.

Mr. Outbridge, with Mr. Balfour on his right and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice on his left, occupied the three arm chairs on the dais. Above the dais hung a silken flag, with a gold fringe; and Mr. Outbridge in his introductory speech and Mr. Balfour, while the Chairman was introducing Lord Cunliffe, twined their fingers in its folds.

From Peace Friends to War Allies

When the cheers that greeted the entrance of the party had died away, Mr. Outbridge said:

"Four years ago in this same week of May, 1913, we were welcoming to New York the representatives of Great Britain, Newfoundland, Canada, and Australia to discuss with them a program to celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Ghent and to commemorate the one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain which had followed that event."

"Today we welcome these distinguished guests, representatives of Great Britain, to celebrate the fact that we have joined hands to fight with them in the greatest war the world has ever known."

"In the program of four years ago it was planned to erect in different parts of the United States and along the Canadian boundary, and in the several countries of the British dominions, great monuments and public works as visible memorials, and to cause histories to be written for use in the schools, to project down the pathway of time the knowledge of the beneficence of the one hundred years of peace."

"But I venture to think that the historians of the future will record, and the generations to come will agree, that the event we celebrate today, the joining together of these two great nations in this war, will have been fraught with vaster consequences and will have resulted in greater benefits to mankind than all the achievements of the hundred years of peace."

"Mr. Balfour, we have been proud to welcome many of your distinguished countrymen here before, but we are prouder still to welcome you and your commission here today."

"We know something of what Britain has done and is doing. We know that somewhere, like a gray horizon, sometimes enveloped in fog, sometimes lashed by an angry sea, sometimes fed by the frozen spindrift, there is always that majestic line of sentinels throbbing with life, silent as death until the time of action, sleeplessly alert, guarding our shores, as truly as your own. [Applause.]"

"We know that out of the walks of peaceful industry, out of the colleges and seats of learning, out of the professions and homes of the empire there have marched five million men to the service of their country, whom you have trained into soldiers of matchless courage and sacrifice."

"We know that there are five million more men and women ceaselessly working to supply their every need. We know that besides all this you are keeping your major industries producing and your export trade at nearly normal."

"We are grateful for the example and inspiration that this furnishes of the capacity and efficiency of a peace-loving people living under a representative and truly democratic form of government. We thank you for it, and we are very proud of you for it."

"Some of us know also of the sorrows the English people have to bear. Some of us know what it is to have near and dear ones in the service. Some of us know what it is to receive the message—'Among

those lost when the ship was torpedoed'—and again—'wounded and dangerously ill in the clearing station'—and saddest and most anxious of all, the dread message—'wounded and missing.' And yet, Sir, I am certain I express the sentiment of every one present when I say that the deepest gratification we experience today is the satisfaction that now openly and freely and fully we may share with you the sacrifices, and, if need be, the sorrows, which your nation has borne so patiently without stint and with such courage and dignity. [Applause.]

"Some time ago I ventured to say to you that were I a preacher I should ask you to believe that a spiritual power was marshaling forces to fight against those misguided peoples who were fighting for the powers of evil. Today, in conclusion, as an American, as your representative and spokesman, I cross my arms as we do when we sing 'Auld Lang Syne,' and grasping the hand of Britain on one side and of France on the other, solemnly and reverently say of these three: Those whom God has joined together to battle for liberty and the enduring peace of the world, let no man and no cause put asunder."

"Gentlemen of the chamber, it is the proudest privilege of my life to present to you a statesman, a philosopher, and a friend, the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour."

Mr. Balfour's Address

Mr. Balfour said:

"Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Chamber: The noble words to which we have just listened struck, I am well convinced, a sympathetic chord in the heart of every one in your audience, but I don't think that in all the multitude gathered here today there was one to whom they went more home than to myself. Mr. President, I have had as the dream of my life a hope that before I died the union between the English-speaking, freedom-loving branches of the human race should be drawn far closer than in the past, and that all temporary causes of difference which may ever have separated two great peoples would be seen in its true and just proportion, and that we should all realize, on whatever side of the Atlantic fortune had placed us, that the things wherein we have differed in the past sink into absolute insignificance compared with those vital agreements which at all times, but never at such a time as the present, unite us in one great spiritual whole. [Applause.]

"My friend Mr. Choate in a speech that he delivered yesterday at the City Hall told his audience that as Ambassador to Great Britain he had been in close official relations with me through many years, and that during all of these years I had stood solid—I think that was his phrase—for American friendship. That is strictly and absolutely true, and the feelings that I have this great opportunity of expressing are not born, believe me, of the necessities of the great war; they are the offspring of recent events; they are based upon my most enduring convictions, convictions of which I cannot remember the beginning, which I have held with unalterable fidelity through a political life which is now a long life, and which, I am quite sure, I shall cherish to the end."

A Long, Long Thirty Months

"You, Mr. President, have referred to the preparations that were made only, I suppose, a little more than two years and a half ago—though how long those two and a half years seem to all of us—preparations that were made two and a half years ago to celebrate the one hundred years of peace between our two countries. I ardently supported that movement, and yet the very phrases in which its objects were expressed show how inadequate it was to reach the real truth and heart of the matter. It is true that one hundred years have passed, and many hundreds of years, I hope, were to pass, before any overt act of war should divide those whom, as you said in your final words, should never be asunder. But, after all, normal and official peace is but a small thing compared with that intimate mutual comprehension which ought always to bind the

branches of the English-speaking peoples together. You have absorbed in your midst many admirable citizens drawn from all parts of Europe, whom American institutions and American ways of thought have molded and are molding into one great people. I rejoice to think it should be so. A similar process on a smaller scale is going on in the self-governing dominions of the British Empire. It is a good process; it is a noble process. Let us never forget that wherever be the place in which that great and beneficent process is going on whether it be in Canada, whether it be in Australia, or whether on the largest scale of all it be in the United States of America, the spirit which the immigrant absorbs is a spirit in all these places largely due to a historic past in which your forefathers and my forefathers, gentlemen, all had their share."

Rooted in the Distant Past

"You incidentally mentioned, Mr. President, that this very body I am addressing dates the origin of its society to a charter, I think you said, of 1783. Is not that characteristic and symbolic of what happens on both sides of the Atlantic? We strike out roots into a distant past. We have known how through revolutions, in spite of revolutions, and through revolutions, we have known how to weld the past and the present into one organic whole, and I see around me in a country which calls itself and is, in one sense, a new country—I everywhere see signs of these roots which draw their nourishment and their strength from epochs far removed from us, and I feel when I talk to those who are born and bred under the American flag, who have absorbed all their political ideas from American institutions—I feel, and I think, I speak for my friends here that they also feel—I feel that I am speaking to those brought up, as it were, under one influence, in one house, under one set of educational conditions. I require no explanations of what they think, and I am required to give no explanations of what I think, because our views of great questions seem to be shared; born, as it were, of common knowledge which we know instinctively, and which we do not require explicitly to expound or to define."

"This is a great heritage to have in common, and I think, nay, I am sure, that you, Mr. President, struck a true note when you told us that all the sentiments which I have imperfectly tried to express this afternoon will receive a double significance, and infinitely increased significance from the fact that we are now not merely sharing a common political ideal in some speculative fashion, but that all of us are committed to sacrificing everything that we hold most dear to carry these ideals into practical execution."

"There will be a bond of union between our peoples which nothing will ever be able to shake, and which I believe to be the surest guarantee for the future of the world, for the future peace and freedom of the world."

"You have referred, Mr. President, in most eloquent terms, to the services which at this moment the British fleet were conferring, not merely upon those who have been our allies since the war began, but upon you who spoke today for the most recent but the greatest ally of all."

Navy of Glorious Tradition

"I think I may say that on the whole in looking back through many generations in which the British fleet has carried out a glorious tradition, I may say that on the whole its power has been exercised in the cause of humanity, in the cause of freedom. Who will venture to justify everything, every act, in the long history of an ancient nation? Certainly not I. I speak merely of the broad outline of our naval history, and I say that if you look through that history you will find on the whole, and unmistakably, that the British sailor has not merely been using his discipline power in the cause of freedom and for the protection of small nations, but that he has used that power with humanity."

"Does anybody think that if the sea power were transferred from

British to German hands that the historian of the future could say the same of the German fleet? By their fruits we know them. Deliberately brought into existence in the hope that it would break down that naval power which the German autocracy—not the German people, but the German autocracy—recognises as one of the greatest bulwarks of freedom, and one of the most powerful defenses against world domination, knowing that instinctively, they have been feverishly building for eighteen or twenty years in order that, if it might be so, they could destroy the country with which they had no quarrel, and no cause for quarrel, but which they regarded with an instinctive and unalterable jealousy. They have been disappointed. Their fleet remains safely in the harbor. [Laughter and applause.] What puts out to sea is not the battleship or the battle cruiser; there is no successor of the great fleets of ancient times; but the submarine which, in their hands, finds its natural prey in the destruction of defenseless merchantmen and the butchery of defenseless children. I will do the German fleet the justice to say that I do not believe that this was its ideal when this war started, or when its ships were under construction. What I do say is that

the use which the German governing classes are now making of this new weapon, while it will never decide the issue of this war, nevertheless indicates a menace to the future commerce of the world which must be absolutely stopped for the future. Under the old maritime laws, which the United States and Great Britain in particular have always recognized, fleets undoubtedly did interfere with the commerce of any enemy belligerents, and it is very difficult to see how that could or ought to be avoided until that happy time comes when war is neither on land nor sea permitted to interfere with private rights, or indeed permitted to go on at all.

German's Made War Inhuman

"But gentlemen, maritime warfare as it has been carried on by civilized nations in the past has been a human affair, carried out under recognized laws, under which as little injury was done to the neutral trade as was possible under the circumstances,

compared to the abominations which are now insisted upon by the German staff. Huge tracts of ocean are marked out at the arbitrary will of one belligerent, and within these vast areas neutrals, peaceable traders, do not merely have their ships taken in, adjudged in the prize court, dealt with, and non-belligerent life carefully regarded, but they are sunk at sea, no examination, no knowledge of what is in the ship, no knowledge of the character of the crew, no knowledge of whether there are or are not passengers aboard, no knowledge of the goods which are being transported, of the place from which they come or the destination designed. That, gentlemen, is carrying out the methods of barbarism and in a manner which would have been regarded as incredible even in Germany two years ago. It has been carried out by a Government which, when it thought worth while for diplomatic reasons, was never

(Continued on Page 4)

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Balfour Realises Dream of His Life

(Continued from Page 3)

wearied of talking of the freedom of the seas.

"But it is a method of conducting warfare which in its indirect consequences, as well as its direct consequences, is of such a character that the civilised world must, when this war is over, take effectual precautions against its repetition. For, if not, it seems to me that, whenever two countries go to war and whenever it suits the least scrupulous of the belligerents, not merely will a great wrong have been inflicted upon its opponent, but the commerce of the whole civilised world will be disorganised and destroyed. That is impossible to tolerate. And this Chamber has under its guardianship the interests of the trade and commerce, and it is of all bodies the one most interested in seeing that if in so long as wars are still permitted—and I hope that will not be long—maritime warfare shall be conducted under methods consistent with public law, consistent with ordinary humanity, consistent with those fundamental principles of morality which underlie—or ought to underlie—all law.

"I look to you, gentlemen, to exercise your great influence in this great cause, and I doubt not that you will do it effectually.

Problems After the War

"Mr. President, I have already detained you too long, but there was one word which fell from your mouth which I feel that I must say to you. It was your speech upon post-war problems and you indicated your view—a view which I personally entirely share—that when this tremendous conflict has drawn to its appointed close, and when, as I believe, victory shall have crowned our joint efforts, there will arise not merely between nations but within nations a series of problems which will tax all our statesmanship to deal with. I look forward to that time, not, indeed, wholly without anxiety, but in the main with hope and with confidence; and one of the reasons for that hope and one of the foundations of that confidence is to be found in the fact that your nation and my nation will have so much to do with the settlement of the questions. I do not think anybody will accuse me of being insensible to the genius and to the accomplishments of other nations. I am one of those who believe that only in the multitude of different forms of culture can the completed movement of progress have all the variety in unity of which it is capable; and, while I admire other cultures, and while I recognise how absolutely all important they are to the future of mankind.

"I do think that among the English-speaking peoples is especially and peculiarly to be found a certain political moderation in all classes, which gives one the surest hope of dealing in a reasonable progressive spirit with social and political difficulties. And without that reasonable moderation interchanges are violent, and as they are violent, reactions are violent also, and the smooth advance of humanity is seriously interfered with. I believe that on this side of the Atlantic, and I hope on the other side of the Atlantic, if and when these great problems have actively to be dealt with, it will not be beyond the reach of your statesmanship or of our own, to deal with them in such a manner that we cannot merely look back upon this great war as the beginning of a time of improved international relations, of settled peace, of deliberate refusal to pour out oceans of blood to satisfy some notion of domination; but that in addition to those blessings the war and what happens after the war may prove to be the beginning of a revived civilisation, which will be felt in all departments of human activity, which will not merely touch the material but also the spiritual side of mankind, and which will make the second decade of the twentieth century memorable in the history of mankind."

Lord Cunliffe's Address

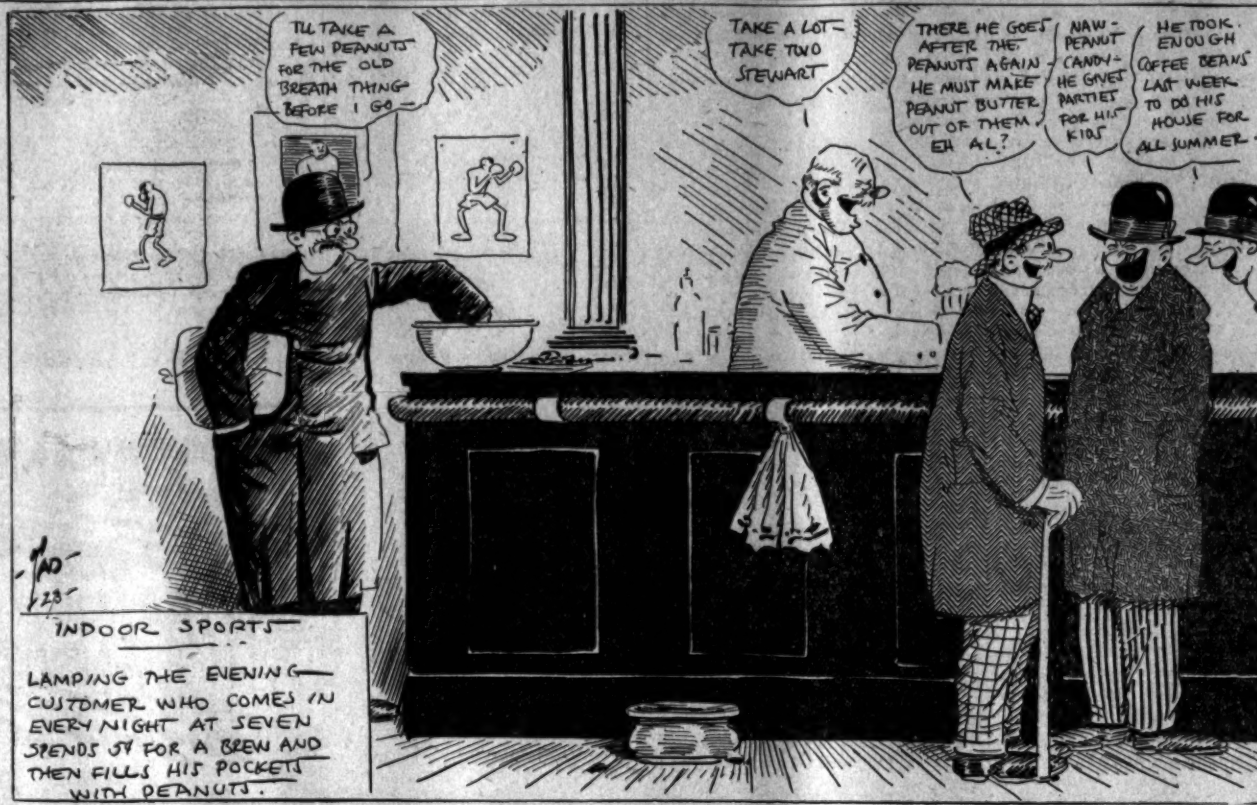
Mr. Outerbridge then presented Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, who said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York: To you I need not apologise for my share in this great war, having been not that of any of the great affairs, but somewhat—I was going to say despised but not quite that—ordinary and not very much

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considered, that of arranging for the ways and means. Here in this great assemblage of business men I feel that I shall have at any rate a patient hearing, and not be expected to attempt to popularise or in any way to make statements or try to explain except in a business way the efforts that have so far fixed in great measure on you, and what you have done for us has been successful.

"Perhaps we might take the ways and means, as we will call it, of finance in three classes. Finance proper—that is the collecting of the money, the issuing of prospectuses for the loans, and the dealing with the money that comes in. That perhaps has been my particular part, aided by the good Old Lady of Threadneedle Street that the Chairman has so nicely alluded to, together with all the officers there. Of course, personally I am not able to do very much of it. That perhaps is the first thing. That particular part was rendered extremely difficult by the foreign exchanges, and the care we had to devote to them. There again those cares, I hope, have been practically taken from our shoulders by your great nation I say practically, but not entirely—at least that is my view of the matter. Certain people, great financiers, I believe, before I left London, thought that the small committee called the London Exchange Committee, of which I have the honor to be Chairman, might now be dissolved: that there would be no further need for their services. I did not agree with that view, thinking, and I still believe that there will be ample scope for what talent they may possess.

London Should Try to Pay Fairly

"In my opinion London should not now depend entirely on the United States. They should continue, as far as they are able and to the end of their bent to ship you gold, to sell you securities, and try by every means in their power to pay fairly and squarely the debts that they have incurred in this country. That will at any rate be my endeavor, and I think that for our own sakes it is most important that we should strive as far as possible to keep money here cheap, in order that we may borrow it from you. [Laughter and applause.] I did not intend to smile, I was quite serious. Cheap money means good trade, if it is not too cheap, and although I do not believe, in a great war like this, in the saying, talking literally of business as usual, I do think that as far as you are able and it is possible, you should strive to carry on the great trade of this country, again not only for your own sakes but for ours. I will be very sorry, as far as our financial problems are concerned, if we do anything to reduce or curtail the trade of this great nation. I would return just for one moment to a statement which I heard just after the war began, in the House of Commons, where somebody in the course of a debate twitted Mr. Lloyd George, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and said that although he was complaining of his arduous duties as Chancellor, he would not like to exchange positions with the German Chancellor. Well, he accepted it, and seemed pleased that he was not the German Chancellor, but I am not so sure but that for the period of the war

the English Chancellor of the Exchequer has more difficult problem to solve than the German Chancellor.

"The exchange problem does not, I fancy, at present trouble the German Chancellor. Well, let us wait till after the war, and then, I hope and believe, their difficulties will be increased a hundredfold more than ours.

"I was greatly honored by my Government in being allowed to come out here. It has been the dream of many months that I should come to the States and see the people of whom I had heard so much. I was sent here, as you all know by this time, not for my power of making addresses and speeches, but because it was considered that perhaps I knew as much of the inner workings of our financial efforts in London as any one else, and might be as able to answer questions and explain what we had been doing as any of my neighbors.

No Opening For Advice

"I arrived in Washington just before the taking in by the Federal Reserve Bank of this vast \$200,000,000 a fortnight ago. They were good enough to go through with me the means they had taken, not only to withdraw the money from the market but to replace it on the market without delay. Gentlemen, the arrangements were so complete, that I had not a word or a hint of a suggestion to give. It proves how extraordinarily complete those arrangements were that the money rate here in New York in the morning was 2 per cent, in the middle of the day it rose to 4 per cent, and in the evening it went back to 2½ per cent. What more splendid financial transaction could be accomplished?

"I have just returned from a visit to the Middle West where I have interviewed and talked matters over with prominent bankers and other men, and on every hand I found them only too anxious to do everything in their power to facilitate the enormous loan which you are asking for, and of which I hope you will give us a hint. Everywhere they are getting into committees, arranging for extra clerks, taking additional floor space, and doing everything that after my experience I could possibly have suggested. Indeed, from the point of view, my visit to the Middle West has been an absolute failure. I have been of no use to anybody, and I am afraid I shall have to say the same when I leave New York. You all seem to be thoroughly alive and prepared without any suggestions from me. I hope my Government when I get home will not ask me any pertinent questions such as: 'Have you been of any good to anybody?'

Army and Navy First

"Gentlemen, we turn to the second part of the war. We divide the war into three portions. That is, the fighting element, or, as we put it, the glorious spending element. It is glorious spending. We have got to find the money for it. They have to bear the kicks, the blows, the wounds, and perhaps even death. We don't grudge them the money. We have to put up with smaller incomes, with much more work, and with much labor. But that is nothing. The army and the navy must be first. They must be the ones first to be considered. They must also be the popular ones. After all, what matters? We must live our lives, we must carry out what we are here for, and the best we can do, and we must not grumble. The third part, I am thankful to say, have nothing whatever to do with. Questions have been put to me since I landed here on the subject, namely what taxes should be levied? How the taxes should be levied? I am thankful to say that I have nothing

to do with that, for the Governor of the Bank of England is not even consulted in such matters.

"Now, I am afraid I have delayed you a long time, but I would make this remark, gentlemen: Do not fall into the error which we did at home of underrating our foe. I am afraid we did so at the beginning. Financially, I am certain that we did. Our foe was well prepared. They had all their economies well cut out, planned, and everything ready, meat tickets and bread tickets. If we had only taken the thing boldly up during the first few months of the war we should be in a vastly better position today. Of course, the same thing does not apply to you here in America, because you support yourselves and more than support yourselves with foodstuffs and the other necessities of life. We have to buy it all from you and from other countries.

"Therefore, it is very much more important for us to economise than for you. Still I would venture to remind you that nobody knows how long this war is to continue, and that if you are to put up the notice business as usual." I would suggest that ex-

travagances should not be as usual. If by any lucky chance the economies are not needed and the war should come to an end very soon, how easy will it be to slip back into the old ways and the old luxuries.

"Gentlemen, as a great statesman or diplomatist always has to gauge the minds, the feelings, the hearts of the people that he has to deal with and the country to which he is accredited, I think it will be for all really intelligent business men to try to gauge the feelings of their clients and those with whom they come into contact. From the beginning of this war I tried to gauge the American mind, that sooner or later we should all be together. At times when that awful bugbear, the 'exchange' was going against us, and I hardly knew what to hope, I must say that there were times when I asked myself, Could I be wrong? Could I have wrongly gauged the American heart? No, gentlemen, I am thankful that I was right; that we are here and here we are to remain, not only the business people, but our soldiers and sailors, fighting shoulder to shoulder with one great object, namely, to bring this terrible war to a glorious and definite termination."

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ON

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Friday	Concert
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American School Students Score Success in Latin Play

A Roman Wedding' Prettily Done and Pleases Large,
Audience at Public School Building

"A Roman Wedding" was consummated last evening in the classic Latin, with all the silks and ceremonies of the days of Julius Caesar, and to the hearty expressed approval of a large audience which braved the heat to fill the assembly hall of the Public School.

The play was given by students of the American School under the auspices of the American Woman's Club and was unanimously acclaimed a credit both to the young people of the east and those in charge of its production. The piece followed the idea of the recent revival of classic drama among the universities and higher schools of the United States and there was little of the smack of amateurishness about it.

The way in which the youthful impersonators of a bygone age rolled out the sonorous syllables of our basic tongue and the smooth way in which the entire proceedings precluded anything of the sort.

The elocution throughout was of a high order and bespoke careful study. The costumes were beautifully done and carefully patterned after the simple and graceful attire of the period represented. The chorus work revealed an admirable selection of voices. There wasn't a hitch anywhere—barring the curtain, which required a little more practice.

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Over 100 Americans In Peking Drilling

Preparedness Corps Does Five
Days a Week Training Under
Legation Officers

The American News Bulletin shows that the men up north are taking the preparedness move very seriously, as the following report illustrates:

One hundred and ten members of the American colony in Peking have joined the American Volunteer Rifle Company and are drilling five days a week, under the direction of Colonel W. C. Neville, the commandant of the American Legation Guard and Major C. C. Carpenter of the Guard. The company began marching movements and the setting-up exercises and has now been given rifles and is working on the manual of arms.

Uniforms will be issued to the Volunteers in a short time and work in target firing will begin as soon as the men have familiarized themselves with the rifles.

The members are as follows: Norwood F. Altman, John T. Anderson, Roy Scott Anderson, Herman Anhaeusser, John R. Arnold, Roger D. Arnold, Harry A. Arthur, Warren R. Austin, Henry F. Babcock, Allison H. Baer, H. Foster Bain, John Earl Baker, Earl H. Ballou, F. C. Baxter, Louis H. Braafeldt, Andrew J. Brewer, Oral C. Brown, L. L. Buckner, J. Van W. Bergamini, Arthur H. Buschman, Lyman V. Cady, W. J. Cannon, Albert C. Chapin, Wray H. Congdon, J. E. Crutcher, Charles P. Culver, George L. Davis, Samuel M. Dean, Frederick H. Dietrich, Frederick E. Dilley, Ott Eckfeldt, H. H. Fisher, J. A. Fowler, R. R. Galley, William A. Gherardi, William H. Gleysteen, J. McGregor Gibb, E. T. Gregory, Roger S. Greene, L. S. E. Hadley, Arthur de la Hamilton, Ora E. Hause, George G. Helde, C. L. Heyniger, Frederick C. Hitchcock, Amos M. Hoagland, George R. Howatt, Charles F. Hubbard, Jay C. Huston, James H. Ingram, Joseph E. Jacobs, H. H. Jobson, George A. Kyle, Eugene M. Lamb, Dillard B. Lasseter, Anton M. Lundeen, F. B. Lynch, Paul MacEachuron, J. V. A. MacMurray, H. A. Magnuson, James E. Mauger, Robert McNutt McElroy, Lee M. Miles, John B. Nicholson, C. L. Ogbvie, Jay C. L. Oliver, F. F. Olmsted, Carl M. Peterson, William R. Pettus, Hamilton C. Platt, J. F. Price, Harold W. Robinson, G. W. Rosse, F. M. Schroeder, John L. Scott, Jr., L. D. Seymour, R. E. Shaw, Charles S. Smith, Dennis V. Smith, Harry Lee Smith, Thacher Souder, Hugh C. Stannard, Robert M. Storms, George G. Stuart, Murray Sullivan, Lenning Sweet, Thornton Stearns, Raymond P. Tenney, Daniel J. Torrence, F. S. Upham, Edward B. Wall, R. A. White, C. L. L. Williams, Earl O. Wilson, Norris G. Wood, C. W. Young, John D. Zamboni.

Graduating Exercises Of American School

Baccalaureate Sermon at Song
Service Tomorrow; Other
Programs Next Week

Baccalaureate services for the graduating class of the Shanghai American School are to be held at the regular meeting for the American Song Service, in the fifth floor assembly room, Palace Hotel, at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The baccalaureate address will be made by the Rev. E. C. Lobenstein and there will be special music by the students of the American School. This year's is the first class to graduate since the school was founded five years ago for the purpose of educating American children in China. There are seven high school students to receive diplomas.

On next Wednesday at 3.30 the eighth grade pupils give their closing exercises and at 5 o'clock of the same day the Class Day exercises will be held at 137 North Szechuen Road.

At 5 p.m. on Thursday the formal commencement program will be held at the Municipal Public School. Dr. J. C. Garritt of Nanjing will make the commencement address.

Harmsworth Named As Food Controller

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 14.—It is reported that Harold Harmsworth, Lord Rothermere, will be appointed Food Controller.

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Smiles from the Mixed Court

It was a sad day in the busy marts yesterday. The problem of weights and measures was before the Mixed Court and the well oiled scales of justice were dealing out full measure to the honest middleman.

Tsang Ling-foo, who keeps a rice shop on Wosung Road, was first up. His was a particularly sad case. The Inspector testified that Tsang's scales when tested with a 28 lbs. weight, only registered 27 lbs. Tsang nearly fell out of the prisoner's box. He had been beating himself! And he had been using that pair of scales 20 years! He was dismissed and went away frowning at the mouth to throw the thieving machinery into the creek.

Poo Kaung-ching's weighing apparatus was suffering from a different ailment. The 28 lbs. tester lifted the indicator to 33½ lbs. Poo said he had lost the proper weight for the scales and that he religiously allowed 5 lbs. to the customer on every hundred. Fined \$10. More foam and indications of bad weather for the scales.

According to Tsang Zung-woo's warranted reliable heft recorder the well known and justly celebrated copper cent weighs exactly two pounds. The court while constrained to admit the cumbersome qualities of the coin, still held that there was room for a reasonable doubt in these figures. The Inspector testified that the 28 lbs. weight had been brought into play and pulled the arrow around to No. 24. The addition of the copper to the testing side brought it back to 32. Just to clinch things a witness appeared and told of buying 200 lbs. of rice of Tsang and later finding it had shrunk to 125 lbs. Tsang was required to pay \$50 for harboring the trick instrument.

The Oriental Mind

It was to the new court room that Wong Ah-kung was brought after serving a 9 months' sentence conferred upon him in the old Mixed Court. He had broken into a dwelling and taken away 4,800 copper cents, and other hardware. When Wong had given the nifty new surroundings the once over his entire facial expanse erupted into a smile. This was evidently the place where they would refund the 40 odd dollars in bulk. It was explained by the policeman in charge that the term having elapsed the prisoner was brought before the court for further orders.

"Well," said Assessor Jones, "he is before us, and smiling. However, we don't want him. Take him away."

Whereupon Wong's face fell. It might be possible to theorize on this but what's the use?

More Good Intentions
Sze Ah-toh's particular brand of honesty works on a fifty-fifty basis. He is or rather was the servant of Sang Woo-feng and went with his master to Hankow this week. Sang was called back suddenly to Shanghai and left Sze to collect \$360 and bring it home with him as well as \$180 worth of his employer's state raiment. When Sze's absence became noticeably prolonged the police took a hand and located him.

"I pawned the clothes and used the money as well as most of the three sixty to pay my debts," said Sze. Nine months.

SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

Engineers, S. V. C., Shoot

The result of the drawing for the Ladies' competition at the annual rifle meeting of the Engineers, S.V.C., which will take place tomorrow afternoon, is as follows:—

Competitor:	1st lady drawn:	2nd lady drawn:
Spr. K. V. Aagesen	Miss E. Rice	Mrs. Y. Utne
Spr. P. Ayres	Mrs. A. C. Havtorn	Mrs. Y. Utne
Spr. N. G. Beale	Miss P. Duncan	Miss Beckingsale
Spr. A. L. Biggs	Miss B. Harding	Miss Beckingsale
Spr. G. E. Bird	Mrs. G. A. Marshgreen	Miss Beckingsale
Lieut. J. T. W. Brooke	Miss Stevens	Miss Dunstan
2-Cpl. J. J. Brooks	Miss E. A. Main	Miss L. K. Trueman
Spr. C. Campbell	Mrs. T. E. Trueman	Miss M. K. Harpur
Spr. H. Chatley	Miss M. Main	Miss M. K. Harpur
2-Cpl. F. Dunstan	Miss Z. Ispahani	Miss M. K. Harpur
Spr. E. C. Featherstonhaugh	Miss D. Godfrey	Mrs. J. T. W. Brooke
Spr. H. Fitzgeorge	Mrs. R. Harris	Mrs. R. Ure Hummel
Q-M-S. Harris	Mrs. N. G. Beale	Miss G. Wilson
Spr. W. Harvey	Mrs. P. Ryan	Mrs. E. E. Lever
Spr. G. Henderson	Miss M. Fries	Miss Hammond
Spr. A. J. Hodges	Mrs. S. J. March	Miss A. Campbell
Spr. Hollander	Miss Valentine	Miss A. Campbell
Spr. B. Hunting	Miss A. N. Trueman	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. A. G. Jacobs	Mrs. K. W. Campbell	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. N. S. Jacobs	Mrs. R. G. H. Cole	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
2-Cpl. A. Jones	Mrs. C. F. Laessle	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. H. J. S. Jones	Mrs. E. Park	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. H. P. B. Jones	Mrs. V. Miller	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. Kaarsberg	Mrs. A. R. Duncan	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. A. C. G. Loomis	Miss D. Campbell	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. T. Main	Miss Nancy Brooke	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. E. Macintyre	Mrs. C. O. Schaffer	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
2-Cpl. A. Malcolm	Miss E. Campbell	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. S. J. March	Mrs. J. J. Brooks	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Cpl. G. A. Marshgreen	Miss R. Ryton	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. W. E. Nicholson	Miss Edith Campbell	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Cpl. W. A. L. Pardoe	Mrs. A. R. Duncan	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Capt. C. D. Pearson	Mrs. R. Chilver	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. H. Perry	Mrs. C. H. Godfrey	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. L. J. Quine	Mrs. S. Webb	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. P. Ryan	Mrs. W. A. L. Pardoe	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. Maj. H. W. Thwaites	Mrs. D. Pedersen	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. Volchovalsky	Miss Helen Baker	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
Spr. C. C. Whitehead	Mrs. G. B. Miller	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
2-Lieut. R. C. Young	Mrs. E. W. Campbell	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh
	Mrs. W. Furness	Mrs. Featherstonhaugh

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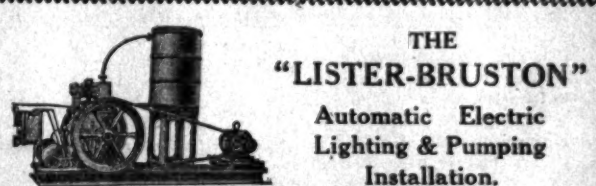
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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

New low center in the mean Yangtze valley. Rain, fog and local thunderstorms.

DEATH

MRS. C. C. NIEH: On May 27th in her home at 22 Wayside Road. The funeral will take place on Sunday, June 17th, leaving the home in Wayside Road at 9 a.m. A service will be held in the Quinsan Road Methodist Church at 10 a.m. The procession will then proceed to the Hunan Guild at St. Catherine's Bridge.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, JUNE 16, 1917

The Settlement at Peking—And The China Press

WE clip the following from THE CENTRAL CHINA POST's leader of last Monday:

"We have it on the authority of Nathaniel Pfeffer of the staff of THE CHINA PRESS—a paper which has shown more enterprise in getting hold of the news of the Tsuchuns' movement than all the others put together—that Chang Hsun undertakes that, as one result of his visit to Peking, there will be no fighting. Further, he undertakes to support the President and to maintain the Republic against the advocates of monarchy."

We are grateful to the observant editor of THE CENTRAL CHINA POST for calling attention to a notable series of exclusive articles and interviews obtained by Mr. Pfeffer. His interview with Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang's Chief of Staff which was authorized by the Vice-President revealed in advance the exact position which Gen. Feng subsequently took.

Following this, Mr. Pfeffer went up the Tientsin-Pukow line to Pengpu and interviewed Gen. Ni Shih-chung, whose statement proved to be of utmost importance. It was the first intimation that Ni and Chang Hsun were not working together. Next Mr. Pfeffer interviewed Chang Hsun. The latter apparently withheld nothing that would throw light on the situation. He said that he was going to Peking as a peace-maker, and at the invitation of the President. He also said that the President had agreed to dissolve Parliament. The latter statement was not credited in Peking but it is now shown to have been the exact truth.

Most important of all perhaps was Mr. Pfeffer's lengthy and exclusive interview with President Li Yuan-hung in which the President explained why he had felt it necessary to yield to the Tsuchuns in the matter of Parliament.

In this morning's issue we present another interview with Chang Hsun, who is now in the capital. In this statement, Gen. Chang outlines what in a general way evidently is the basis of settlement that has been reached. According to this, the drafting of China's future Constitution is not to be left to the new Parliament; it is to be done by a new Constitutional Commission. It is worth noting that Gen. Chang admits that following the issuance of the President's Mandate giving the terms of the settlement "the Tsuchuns will address the President with a few courteous words."

In conclusion the "Monarch of Hsuehchow" says that he does not intend to remain in Peking—for which glad news Peking will be thankful—and that there isn't going to be a revolution in the Southern Provinces.

We hope CHINA PRESS readers will bear in mind that all this news has been exclusive to them, although later editions of other newspapers have carried much of it, telegraphed throughout China and the rest of the world by Reuters and other news agencies. Meanwhile, a strong movement is afoot in the south for a revolution. Chang Hsun, however, says that there isn't going to be one. We hope that time proves him to have been as accurate in this forecast as he has been in the other statements made to our representative.

Constantine's Abdication

WITH the abdication of King Constantine, another royal autocrat goes onto the junkpile. Constantine may attribute his downfall to two mistakes for which no-one is to blame but himself. In the first place he sought to arrogate to himself powers not granted by the Greek constitution and in the second place he backed the wrong horse. The youngster who succeeds him will find the throne rather shaky and uncomfortable but by letting the Greek Cabinet and Parliament conduct the affairs of the country he may weather the storm. Much depends upon what Venizelos does with his Independent Government.

CHIN-CHIN



Now, Why Did They Do It?

"Northcliffe's home shelled by German warships," says a despatch. Were they frightened when the great man was at home, or was it in rage because they couldn't catch him on his trip to America?

Why Not A Shampoo?

The Shanghai mafoo can put it across just the same as the washman, the house-boy and other of this country's handy ones. A new arrival in China decided to go in for riding and bought a pony, which he stabled with a Chinese livery master, who rendered him weekly accounts. Being new to horsemanship, he paid up three weeks without a murmur, although there were three sets of new shoes on each account.

The fourth bill really did make him suspicious and he trailed off with it to a friend who did know the game. No wonder—"cleaning pony's teeth, \$2.50!"

Never Too Late To Mend

"This is no time for words. There is nothing more degrading to individuals and nations than mere talk."

And the giver of this great advice was no less than Colonel Roosevelt. Times do change.

Had T. R. Seen This?

"The wholesale price of eggs is lower," says another paper near the date of the one which brought the above item of news. Maybe this is the reason for the Colonel's advice to other heavy talkers, because there is an affinity between cheap eggs and loud and frequent clucks.

Some Discretion

The Peking Local Court has decided not to prosecute the people who made all the row outside Parliament when the House wouldn't vote for war on Germany and, incidentally, set going the business which has taken Chang Hsun and 5,000 other gentlemen sight-seeing in the Capital. Wise men, what!

Anyone Know Better?

An advertiser asks: "What is the best time to gain flesh?" At the moment, we cannot think of any other time except when one is thin.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss

A pure food inspector at Vermilion, S.D., prosecuted storekeeper merely because he had allowed his cat and her kittens to sleep on his stock of tea. He ought to come out this way and see some of the trials the tea goes through before the cats get a chance.

We Doubted U-Boats Once

There'll be a ten minute, ten cent aeroplane service between San Jose and Mount Hamilton. A man on Santa Clara street will take his telephone out of his pocket and talk to his wife shopping somewhere in San Francisco. You'll climb in your auto, whisper your destination to the steering wheel, and catch a nap while it intelligently whisks you on your way. One hundred dollars a day will be a minimum wage; an eight hour day, slavery of the worst type.—From the San Jose Mercury.

'My Lady' In Georgia

Come into the garden, Maud, for I'm hoeing all alone; Come into the garden, for the daisy I hired has flown!—Rome Tribune-Herald.

War Horrors

Golfers may justly complain of triple taxation in the new U. S. revenue bill. After paying 10 per cent on their club dues and 5 per cent on their bags of clubs, they get it again at the nineteenth hole.

Booming Trade

W. E. Jacobs attended the booster meeting of the State Undertakers Association at Duquoin Tuesday and Wednesday.—Benton, Ill., Republican.

THE JOSS MAN

Topics In Brief

The people of Europe did not begin the war, but it looks as though they are going to have a powerful voice when it comes to ending it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The timid pedestrian handed his pocketbook to the footpad. "This foils his carefully laid plans," he explained, "to take it away from me with a club."—Boston Transcript.

The trade of king is getting so uncertain that none of them can tell for sure when they get up in the morning whether they are going to get in a full day's work.—Kansas City Times.

Put beyond repair by her own sailors, the giant Vaterland may yet appear symbolic of what has been done to the Hohenzollern Ship of State by its own crew.—New York World.

Marriage Portions.

For War Time Brides

By Twells Brev

(It has been urged that in order to encourage earlier marriages we should adopt the system of parents opening negotiations and offering marriage portions to prospective sons-in-law.)

"The Murphys," Beckenham. Mr. John Banns, a father. Lieutenant Hunstrafe, M.C.

Banns (greeting Hunstrafe): "Ah, my boy. You received my note? Good. Come and sit in the garden." Hunstrafe (innocently): "What a jolly garden."

Banns (cunningly): "Yes. It's supposed to be the most productive little place in Beckenham. Awfully neglected when I took it; a wretched lawn where you see all those potatoes (Heaven knows how many bushels we shall get this year); flower beds where the peas and beans are; a silly rockery where the onions are. Kept ourselves in vegetables all last year. Hope to do the same this year—and" (more cunningly) "send a basket or two regularly to the chicks who have made homes for themselves."

Hunstrafe (still innocently): "Hah—let me see—your daughter Grace is the only one unmarried, is she not?"

Banns: "Yes, my boy, and it's precisely in connection with my daughter Grace that I have asked you here today. I won't beat about the bush. I like you, Hunstrafe. I want to see my girl settled. What do you say to Grace as a wife?"

Hunstrafe (taken aback): "My dear Mr. Banns, I hardly know her. For all I know she doesn't care a rap for me—"

Banns: "What's that got to do with it?"

Hunstrafe: "Everything."

Banns: "Everything be blowed! Tell me frankly, Hunstrafe, what is your income?"

Hunstrafe: "£230 a year—and my pay. I cannot marry on that."

Banns: "What if I settle enough to make a joint income of £500 to start with?"

Hunstrafe: "You honor me; you are generous; you—er—embarrass me. But money will not tempt to an engagement wherein I do not know the lady's affections."

Banns: "Fiddlesticks to 'affections'! Grace's mother and I had 'affections' before we married. We had to live them down, sir, and get upon a rational basis. Bygones are bygones—but Mrs. Banns had no more notion of cooking than—"

Hunstrafe (suggesting): "A mess cook?"

Banns: "Precisely. Where did affections come in then? Grace cooks like an angel. She can make six ounces of meat seem like a Lord Mayor's banquet; she—"

Hunstrafe (waving): "You sorely tempt me, sir. But six hundred! In these days—with the cost of food, fuel, clothing—"

Banns (impetuously): "I've told you that I like you. Here's my final offer. Confound it, Hunstrafe, it's a big offer! You'll never get another chance to make a match like this. Here are the terms. Settlement made up to five hundred, and, in lieu of the other hundred, two gallons of potatoes sent to your little home once a week; the girl's sugar rations and flour rations just as if she lived at home; all your own woollen underclothing, my boy, at only 200 per cent above pre-war prices (I'm in touch with the wholesale houses). Two meals for you both in the girl's old home once a week. And—yes—confound it—I'll do it for you—even if I have to sell all my India Stock out—your next winter's coal supply delivered at Michaelmas."

Hunstrafe (rising and quivering): "Mr. Banns' hand!" "Done!"

Banns (overcome, weeping): "Heaven bless you, my boy! Now let us go and tell Grace."

Norwegians Who Have No Fear Of The U-boats

"Thrilling stories of encounters with U-boats are told by Norwegian skippers in London," says the Weekly Despatch. "Some five hundred of the finest men in the Norwegian mercantile marine, survivors of Norwegian ships sunk by U-boats, are at present in London, waiting until they can return to their own country. The captains are staying in hotels in Aldgate, and they look the ideal type of Norsemen, big and fearless men, in whose veins courses the blood of the Vikings."

"Some of them have been torpedoed several times, and there is one man—ship's carpenter—who has survived no less than nine successful attacks by U-boats. Captains and men alike, in spite of all this ruthless warfare on the sailors of a nation at peace, are longing to get back to the sea again. The U-boats they speak of as merely one of the dangers of the sea which have to be met."

"One has only to talk with these Norwegian skippers a few minutes to realize how hopeless is the German attempt to drive them off the seas by trying to put fear into their hearts. The stories they tell of the adventures with the U-boats show with what ferocity the Germans have attacked these unarmed neutral ships."

China's New Constitution An Epochal Document

By M. T. Z. Tyan, LL.D. (London)
Lecturer on International Law, Tsing Hua College, Peking; and Author of "The Legal Obligations arising out of Treaty Relations between China and Other States" (in the press)

(Continued from Friday's The China Press.)

Who May Not Vote

As to those who may not vote, they are divided into three classes. In the first, they are disqualified from being electors or candidates for election. Namely:—

(a) Those who have been deprived of their civil rights, and have not been restored to their former state.

(b) Those who have been declared bankrupt, and whose bankruptcy has not been rescinded.

(c) Those of unsound mind.

(d) Opium smokers.

(e) Illiterates.

In the second, their right of voting or being voted for is suspended for the period of their disability. Namely:—

(a) Those who are on the active list of the army or navy, or (in time of mobilization) on the reserve list of either service.

(b) Executive, judicial and administrative, or police officials on the active list.

(c) Monks, priests, and other religious orders.

And in the third, they are not eligible for election. Namely:—

(a) Teachers in elementary schools.

(b) Students in all schools and colleges (The China Year Book, 1913, 411).

Now this may be a long way from the ideal of universal suffrage, but it seems that, according to the existing circumstances of the country, the Chinese suffrage is fairly democratic. The property qualification is only an alternative to the literacy test, not compulsory as in many non-republics. In Japan, for example, the voter must pay a tax of ten yen. Moreover, the age limit for voters is lower than in a great many countries; for in the latter the limit is from twenty-three to twenty-five, instead of twenty-one years of age. And the age limit of M. P.'s is correspondingly raised from twenty-five to thirty in not a few countries.

Duties of Citizens

So far we have dealt only with the rights and liberties of citizens. Now we come to their duties and obligations. These are self-evident and scarcely require any discussion. Every citizen has, in the first place, the duty to pay taxes according to law; in the second place, the duty to perform military service according to law; and in the third place, the duty to receive primary education. And, of course, it is implied that he is to discharge his fundamental duty—namely, to obey the laws.

The provisions regarding military service and public education are stated most fully in the Brazilian and Dutch constitutions. Article 36 of the former reads thus:—"Every Brazilian is bound to do military service in defence of the country and of the constitution, in accordance with the federal laws." And Article 192 of the latter is as follows:—"Public instruction shall be an object of constant care on the part of the government. The organization of public instruction shall be regulated by law, the religious convictions of everyone being respected. Adequate public primary instruction shall be provided by the government throughout the kingdom. The imparting instruction shall be free, except that it shall be under the supervision of the authorities, and that, as far as intermediate and primary instruction is concerned, the teachers shall be subject to examination as to their ability and moral character; all to be regulated by law."

According to the original draft, the provision respecting primary education has an additional clause to the effect that Confucianism shall constitute the basis of ethical culture in the educational system of the country. Since, as we have already noted, Confucianism has failed to be elevated into a state religion, this additional clause is now deleted. When we come to discuss about the division of powers between the central government and the provinces we shall return to the subject of public instruction.

The National Assembly

Up to the present we have confined our analysis to the rights of citizens. We will now dissect the constitution respecting the Houses of Parliament. For this purpose we will deal with Parliament, first, in its collective entity, and then in its individual or separate entities. To promote clearness we will in the present

instance group the subject matter under these sub-headings: (1) Powers of Parliament. (2) Rights of M. P.'s. (3) Rules of Parliamentary Procedure. Powers of Parliament.

The National Assembly (Kuo Hui) or Parliament represents the people—the fount of the nation's sovereignty—and so to it belongs the right of legislation. It can, therefore, enact new laws or alter old laws. It can revise the constitution, so long as the limits, which we have already noted, laid down by the constitution itself are not transgressed. And it can even pass resolutions having the force of law. It can initiate law bills, though not money bills, and can make recommendations to the government. It can interpellate the government, or demand that the government shall investigate into the offences of officials and punish the same. It can elect the President and Vice-President of the Republic, or impeach and try either of these dignitaries as well as any Cabinet minister. It can receive petitions from the people and ventilate their grievances. It is the custodian of the interests of the people and sees to it that their liberties are not denied them or trampled under foot. Its consent must be obtained as to when or how the people's money is to be collected and spent. And when the money is spent, it must see that the same has been properly spent. Finally, when war is to be declared on a foreign state, or treaties are to be concluded therewith, its approval must be secured; otherwise, the acts of state are invalid.

These are the fundamental powers of a Parliament in any constitutionally governed country, and similar provisions may be found in all constitutions, though generally in greater detail than in the Chinese prototype. Here we are taking a bird's-eye view only of Parliament's powers; so we will defer their discussion for the nonce.

Privileges of M.P.'s.

To ensure that members of Parliament may discharge their work effectively, they are entitled to enjoy certain privileges and immunities. These consist of (1) freedom of speech, and (2) freedom from arrest. For it is evident that, were the position otherwise, it would be hardly possible for the legislators to go about their duties efficiently.

As regards the first, the constitution provides that "Members of both houses shall not be responsible outside of Parliament for their expressions and decisions in the house." That is to say, a member cannot be held responsible outside Parliament for what he speaks or does inside the house. If the language he uses is improper, or disrespectful, the Speaker of the House, or the President of the Senate, may call him to order; but it is beyond the jurisdiction of the ordinary judicial court to interfere. The privilege therefore merely protects a member from external influence or interference, and does not involve an unrestrained licence of speech within the walls of the house.

As regards the second, it is laid down that "Members of Parliament shall not be arrested or detained in confinement, unless arrested in the act of committing a crime, or with the approval of the house concerned. When a member is arrested in the act of committing a crime, the government shall report the reason of the arrest to the house concerned. The house may, when it considers the arrest to be unnecessary, demand the government to liberate the member arrested."

The extent of this freedom from arrest is variously defined in the other constitutions of the world as follows:—"They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same" (Art. 1, sec. 6, American). "No member of either chamber shall, during the session, be prosecuted or arrested for any offence or misdemeanor, except upon the authority of the chamber of which he is a member, unless he be taken in the very act. The detention or prosecution of a member of either chamber shall be suspended for the session, and for the entire term of the chamber, if the chamber requires it" (Art. 14, French 1875). "Deputies and senators, from the time they have received their credentials until a new election, shall not be arrested or prosecuted criminally without the previous consent of their house, except when taken in the act of committing an unlawful offence. In the latter case the court shall collect all the evidence and submit it to the proper house, which shall decide whether or not an indictment is to be made, unless the accused should prefer to submit to immediate trial" (Art. 20, Brazilian).

From the circumstances of the case

no member of either house can sit concurrently in both houses, or assume any civil or military office at the same time—a disability which seems to hold good in almost every country, except perhaps England and France, etc., where the Cabinet ministers are generally also M. P.'s.

Rules of Parliamentary Procedure

Parliament has the exclusive right to adopt its own rules of procedure. If a member is recalcitrant or guilty of disrespect, he may be disciplined by his own house. Each house may pronounce upon the qualifications of its members, but matters respecting disputed election returns are reserved for the Supreme Court. The meetings of each house are open to the public, but secret sessions may be held, if

necessary. Before a meeting can be held there must be a quorum of over one-half of the total membership in each house, and the votes of a majority of the members present will constitute a decision unless otherwise established—e.g. in the election or impeachment of the Chief Executive, etc. If the votes are equal, the presiding officer has the right to cast his vote on either side. The Parliamentary session begins on August 1 of each year and will last for four months, or longer if necessary.

These rules of Parliamentary procedure are in vogue in almost every country, the only difference being, perhaps, the date when Parliament shall commence its sessions.

(To be Continued.)



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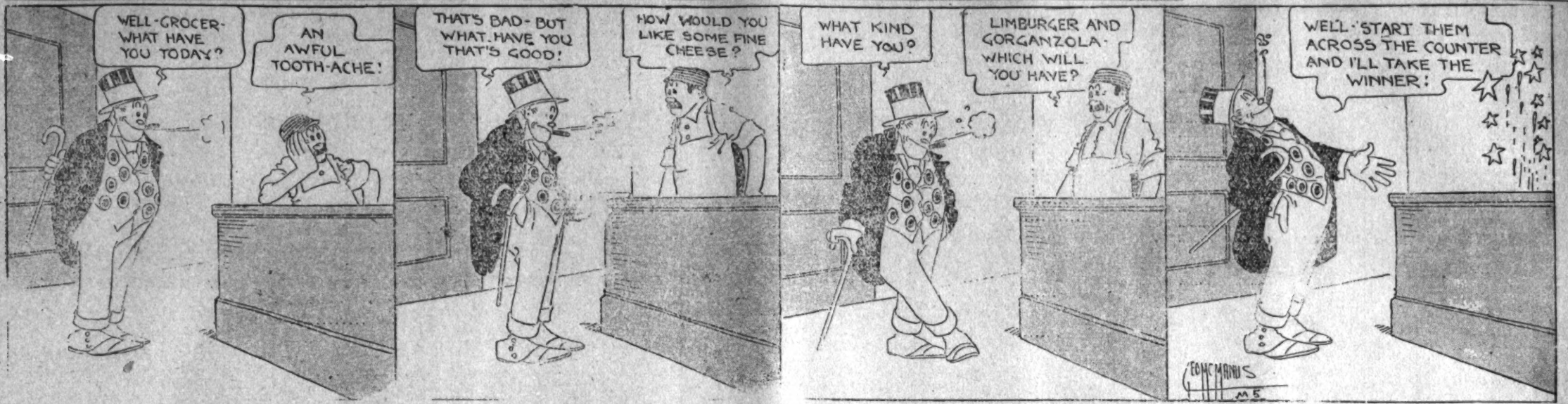
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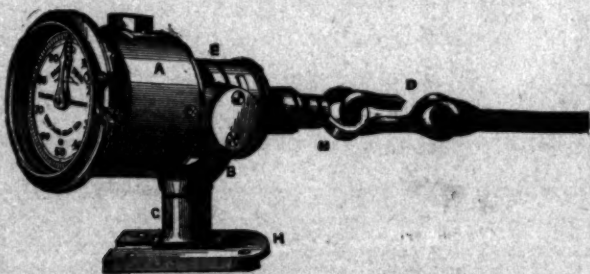
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Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

This Is A Year Of Laces

Now is the time for the woman who has some lovely old heirloom laces to get them out and really enjoy them, says New York Exchange. Also, it is the moment for those who appreciate the artistic and the historic in lovely real laces to add what they can to their collections. Quantities of lace and embroideries are lavished by the style creators of Paris upon the new gowns and blouses for spring and summer wear, and this revival of lace and embroidery, according to those who speak with authority, is one of the most important features, industrially, of the new styles. It is having a decided effect upon the latest "infanz industry" in America, also; that is, the lace and embroidery trade, which is beginning to realize the great possibilities before it, since the importation of the articles of finery from European countries has been practically stopped for the present. Already the Southern resorts of the United States have burst forth into lace frocks and frills, and the fashion experts prophesy a wave of airy frivolities in fluet, Valenciennes, Venise, Chantilly, nets, mudra, batistes, organdies and fine needle-work which, they say, is due throughout the country as soon as summer is really in the air.

For the woman with a discriminating taste, there are now pouring into the shops and trailing over the counters the greatest profusion of fairly inexpensive, American-made laces and lingerie embroideries, up to the minute in design and adaptability to the new modes, and with the fresh, crisp exquisiteness,

beloved of our grandmothers, and put just now coming back, as the dominant feminine note of the summer styles.

It is said that the lavish use of laces just now by the famous Paris dressmakers has a real reason—that France has a great deal of lace in reserve, ready to use, and that by creating a demand for lace she was enabled to give employment to women and children throughout the past winter and that, in addition, thousands of Belgian lace-makers, refugees, have been helped to become self-supporting by this revival of lace.

American women of fashion have supported this movement, both in buying lavishly at the sales of these laces and also by prompt purchases of the beautiful spring models in evening gowns and afternoon dresses of real lace and French embroideries for immediate wear at the resorts, as well as lace wraps and scarves, parasols, cape and all sorts of dainty accessories. Others are equally enthusiastic in their interest in the new industrial art of lace-making in the United States, and one of the enterprises for its encouragement which a number of them are sponsoring is a showing of summer dresses at the Astor's Fund Fair, to be held this month in New York at which American laces and embroideries are to be used in the making up of evening, afternoon and negligee gowns from the prize-winning designs, in the recent prize contest for American fashion artists in which the schools of art and design were enlisted.

All the Paris style-creating houses,

from Jenny to Callot Soeurs, whose opening was the latest, but withal the most brilliant climax of all the showings that had gone before, according to the writers on topics of styles, showed laces in new and interesting combinations and ideas.

Callot Soeurs have used lace most tastefully and in marvelous combinations, often two or three being used in the same gown. Fillet lace, Milanese, both white and black; Chantilly, gold lace in profusion and embroideries, were features of many of their gowns, as were transparent draperies, one over another, through which could be seen sashes of bright-colored satins.

Jenny, too, showed beautiful laces and embroideries on evening gowns and afternoon frocks, also lace coats and blouse-tunic effects to be worn over skirts of satin.

Faquin's models combined unusual materials with lace, such as black lace and lilac linen, and black jetted net over a skirt of ficelle (string-colored) lace. Gowns made entirely of black or white lace, for evening wear, were also features of this opening, one particularly beautiful one being of all-over Venise in soutache effect.

Quaint and delightful with their touches of the Empire style, with the slightly raised waistline and the little lace cape, were the gowns shown by Martial et Armand. One notable model was a long cape of black fillet lace. A number of Empire scarfs made of long breadths of transparent materials, an idea highly adaptable to laces and embroideries, were offered.

Premet has made a superb evening coat of a beautiful black lace with a 20-inch hem of satin. This was worn over a white gown.

Worth's masterpiece this spring was a most regal appearing gown of lace and woven jet, the sides of the jet overdress being slashed and filled in with black lace. Cloth of gold and gold lace appear on other state-ly confections for evening wear, and one of his most attractive frocks for the summer had an overdress of Valenciennes lace.

Other houses, too, showed exquisite black lace, mousseline and jet dresses for the evening. The prettiest things in undersilks and undermuslins devised this season in Paris employ real laces; the milliners are fairly reveling in lacy headgear; and, all

the way from gift boxes to cushions and lamp shades, lace is the Paris fashion in boudoir and drawing-room.

several days Mr. Wilson, the barber, across the Market Place, was the recipient of slips of paper, which kept him more than usually merry.

There was a third actor in this scenario of the birth of a ballad, and that was Lady Austen; she told Cowper the John Gilpin narrative by way of diversion. She also was acquainted with Mr. Wilson, who was hairdresser as well as barber in Olney. Wilson was a character, and he chose to turn Baptist at a certain point in his career, which put an end to the dressing of Lady Austen's hair on a Sunday. The fashion of the time being what it was, she had often to sit up on Saturday nights not to derange her "head." All of which is concatenate to the fact that at Sotheby's has been sold for a modest 4 shillings a copy of the Public Advertiser for March 2, 1785, containing the "Diverting History of John Gilpin."

All Over The World

There are two traditions concerning the writing of "John Gilpin." One has it that the famous ballad was the work of one night; the other, that Cowper wrote it on several consecutive days in "the greenhouse" at Olney; though this second and more accepted account of its genesis does not deny that bed was the place where "thoughts took the form of rhymes," a circumstance which caused the poet quite suddenly to forsake his couch and commit the rhymes to paper. For

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$640 S.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 6.30 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 B.
North China	Tls. 140
Union of Canton	Tls. 790
Yangtze	\$190 Sa.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$146 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 327 1/2
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	100s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 30 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	27 1/2
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$121 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 91 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 76 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Welhaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 157 1/2 B.
E-wo	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 91 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 65
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 37 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tite	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$100 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 7.70 B.
Langkai	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 145
Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$95 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15.40 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 1
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.30 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 35 S.
Batu Anam	Tls. 1.10 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4.20 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 3 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.95 B.
Domination	Tls. 11
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21 1/2 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 0.90
Kapala	Tls. 28
Kapayang	Tls. 12 1/2
Karan	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 18 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 15 B.
Padang	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3.80
Permatas	Tls. 1.10 B.
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samsagga	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1.45 B.
Semambu	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai Pahang	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80 Sa.
Taipang	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tebong	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9
Shai Elec. and Aab.	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 73 1/2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
Shai Telephone	Tls. 80 1/2 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 250 B.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 15, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 8 1/2 = Tls. 1.12	
@ 7.9 = Mex. \$1.53	
Mex. dollars: Market rate	72.6375
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	282.5
Copper Cash	1815
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/8 1/2 = Tls. 5.42	
exch. @ 7.9 = Mex. \$1.53	
Peking Bar	282.5
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	39 1/2 d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.17
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	\$ 47.68
Consols	f —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 3/8 1/2
India	Demand 3/8 1/2
Paris	(nominal) T.T. 27 1/2
Paris	T.T. 50 1/2
Paris	Demand 50 1/2
New York	T.T. 88 1/2
New York	Demand 88 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 66 1/2
Japan	T.T. 58
Batavia	T.T. 21 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 3/10
London	4 m-s. Docy. 3/10 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3/10 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 3/10 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 52 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 91 1/2

The following are the Customs

Rates of Exchange to the end of June:	
£1 = Hk. Tls. 5.03	
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 5.40	
" " 1 = Marks 4.41 (nom.)	
Gold \$ 1 = Hk. Tls. 1.06	
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.85	
" " 1 = Rupees 2.98	
" " 1 = Roubles 3.56	
" " 1 = Mex. \$ 1.50	

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, June 15, 1917.

Official

Yangtze Ins.	\$190.00
Langkai Tls.	15.50
Oriental Cotton Tls.	38.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls.	124.00
Telephones Tls.	80.50
Java Consolidated Tls.	21.25 C. D.
Shanghai Seremban Tls.	0.80

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, June 15, 1917.

Direct

Race Club 6% debts. 90.00 cash

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, June 12.—Today's silver

prices were as follows:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2 d. Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, June 12:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2 d. Practically

nothing offering. Steady.

London, June 14.—Today's silver

prices were as follows:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2 d. Steady.

Last Quotation, London, June 13:—

Bar Silver Spot: 39 1/2 d. Steady.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—Today's cotton

prices were as follows:—

Mid-American Spot: 17.32d.

July-August: 16.20d.

October-November: 15.18d.

Rubber Outputs

April May

lb. lb.

Alma 26,900 30,000

Amherst 3,200 3,196

Anglo-Dutch 67,000 70,000

Anglo-Java 127,500 133,800

Ayer Tawah 27,000 27,800

Batu Anam 17,085 19,447

Bukit Toh Alang 13,300 15,020

Bute 9,492 12,206

Chempedak 8,906 9,326

Chemor 14,882 16,560

Cheng 11,542 13,825

Consolidated 37,434 38,709

Domination 34,972 38,897

Guala Kalumpung 109,191 114,060

Shipped to London 55,800 150,472

Cocoonuts 221,000 254,000

Rainfall (inches) 2 3 1/4

Java Consolidated 60,400 64,000

Kamunting 16,699 18,594

Kapala 4,994 7,167

Kapayang 9,364 12,390

Karan 9,250 10,320

Kota Bahroes 40,290 45,547

Kroewok 20,700 21,500

Langkat 44,170 51,125

Permatas 3,900 4,500

Padang 22,000 25,000

Pengkalan 12,506 12,487

Repah 10,980 10,980

Samsagga 11,900 15,700

Semambu 11,327 12,388

See Kee 8,673 9,528

Senawang 27,127 27,127

Shanghai-Malay 17,169 17,428

Shanghai-Kelantan 9,871 11,154

Shanghai-Seremban 8,354 10,111

Shanghai-Pahang 15,325 17,042

Shanghai-Sumatra 42,200 45,460

Sua Manggis 16,000 17,400

Sungai 5,884 7,157

Sungai Duri 14,471 17,552

Taiping 12,000 12,000

Tanjung 26,000 26,000

Tebong 60,000 70,000

Ulobri 5,262 5,416

Ziangbe 50,600 57,700

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—According to

the Bank of England returns, the

proportion of reserve to liabilities is

20 per cent.

Bank of England rate of Discount

5%.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co.

have received the following tele-

graphic information regarding the

rubber auction held on June 13:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$139 per picul

equivalent to 28. 11 1/2 d. in

London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$141 per picul

equivalent to 28. 0 1/2 d. in London.

Market opened at 139=2/11 1/2.

141=3/0 1/2. Closed 130=2/9 1/2 138

=3/0 1/2. Market closed with a

falling tendency, offered 643 tons,

sold 525 tons.

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report,

Revenue Account and Balance

Sheet may be obtained on applica-

tion in person or in writing to the

Managers

Head Office,

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for

the above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on

Foreign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZER & Co.

London Rubber, Market

Reuter's Service

London, June 14.—Today's rubber

prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 9d. paid.

July to December: 2s. 9 1/2 d. value.

Tendency of Market: Dull.

Previous Quotation, London, June

13:—

Spot: 2s. 9d. paid.

July to December: 2s. 9 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have

received the following cable from

Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London,

dated the 13th inst:—

Spot price standard quality Ribbed

Smoked Sheet 2s. 9 1/2 d.

Spot price standard quality First

Crepe 2s. 9 1/2 d.

Market very dull, tendency weak,

no support from America, free on

board 2s. 5d.

BRITISH BLACK LIST IN U. S.

Cancelled Owing to American Enemy

Trade Rules

New York, April 30.—The with-

drawal of the British black list of

firms in the United States may be

counted as the second important step

so far taken towards co-operation

between the United States and the

Allies. The first was the loan to

Great Britain which will shortly be

followed by loans to Belgium, France,

and Italy.

The black list has always been

about the most unpopular of our war

measures over here. Its withdrawal

is due to the fact that the Govern-

ment has ready its own Trading with

the Enemy regulations. These have

been passed by the Cabinet, and will

shortly be before Congress in the

shape of a Bill. They are not quite

so strict as ours, but it is felt that,

after having taken so strong a stand

against our blockade, it would be im-

politic to go the whole hog on its

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cutbush, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Illo Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Cebu Madras Sourabaya
Colombo Malacca Taiping
Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)
Fochow Medan Tavoy (Lower
Hainan New York Burma)
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mengzie Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Darr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bankok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon
Calcutta London S. Francisco
Canton Lyons Shanghai
Colombo Malacca Singapore
Fochow Manila Sourabaya
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin New York Tsingtau
Illoilo Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) Roubles. 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hallan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Chanchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok

Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dalren O-A)

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. F. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antungshun London Port Arthur

Bombay Liaoyang S. Francisco

Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore

Changchun Lyons Sydney

Dalny Mukden Sinaifu

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tokio

Hongkong New York Tsingtau

Honolulu Osaka

Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$5,500,000.00
Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay Hongkong Peking

Calcutta Kobe San Francisco

Canton London Santo Domingo

Cebu Manila San Pedro de

Colon Medellin Macoris

(Cristobal C.Z.) Shanghai

Hankow Panama Singapore

Tientsin Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia Rio de Janeiro

Buenos Aires Santiago de Cuba

Genoa Santos

Havana San Paulo

Montevideo Valparaiso

Petrograd

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

1a Kinkiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—

Gullders \$5,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gullders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Bala

Cheribon Pekalongan Tebin-Tingel

Dejember Penang Tegal

Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatjap

Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tail accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4½ per annum.

For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized CapitalH.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up

CapitalH.\$1,371,500

Reserve FundH.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund...H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

SHANGHAI ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong Road and North Szechuen Road (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Two Performances Nightly at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Frances Dainty Company



The Most sensational artists of the 20th century. Riding their wheels up side down, right side up and suspended in the air.

TO BE SCREENED TONIGHT The 9th and 10th Episodes Of the MASTER PLOT SERIAL

"The Mysteries of Myra"

4 Parts



Showing also the Screaming

"POLICE DOG No. 4"

"MAX LINDER TO THE RESCUE"

"BEAUTY BULGARIANS"

Admission Prices: Box seat 70 cents, Dress Circle 50 cents, Stalls 30 cents.

VICTORIA THEATRE

New Programme

FOR

June 16th, 17th and 18th

SHOWING

SELECTED NEW PICTURES

INCLUDING

THE 13th EPISODE

OF

Peg O' The Ring

AND THE

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 16	8.00	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	10.30	San Francisco	Kokoro	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
16	11.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
16	11.30	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	12.00	San Francisco	Am. G. J. Pet.	Am.	G. J. Pet.
16	12.30	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
16	13.00	San Francisco	Peria maru	Jap.	Alexander
16	13.30	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
16	14.00	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
16	14.30	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 16	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	11.00	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Simabara	Rus.	R.V.F.
16	11.30	Nagasaki	Suzuki maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	12.00	Kobe	Yamato maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamato maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	13.00	Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	13.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakutsu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	14.00	Kobe and Osaka via Moji	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	14.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 16	9.00	London etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	10.00	Java Ports	Triton	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
16	11.00	Liverpool etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	12.00	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 16	8.00	Ningpo	Kiangnan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	8.30	Swatow, Tongkong & Canton	Wingzan	Br.	I.M. & Co.
16	9.00	A.M. Foochow	Hean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	9.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
16	10.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
16	10.30	Swatow & Canton	Sunling	Br.	B. & S.
16	11.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
16	11.30	Takao via P'ohow & K'ung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
16	12.00	Marila	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
16	12.30	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 16	8.00	Chinwangtao direct	Kiangnan	Chi.	K.M.A.
16	8.30	Chetoo & Tientsin	Hsinhsiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	9.00	Weihsaiwei, Chetoo & Tientsin	Fanhsien	Br.	B. & S.
16	9.30	Newchwang	Sungliang	Br.	B. & S.
16	10.00	Newchwang and Daini	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M. & S.
16	10.30	Newchwang	Wellin	Br.	B. & S.
16	11.00	Chetoo & Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
16	11.30	A.M. Chetoo & Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	12.00	Daini	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
16	12.30	Wladivostok	Kashima maru	Jap.	S. & S.
16	13.00	Weihsaiwei, Chetoo & Tientsin	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
16	13.30	Tientsin & Daini via T'ao	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
16	14.00		Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 16	8.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
16	8.30	Hankow	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	9.00	Hankow	Ninghsiao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
16	9.30	Hankow	Kiangnan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	10.00	Hankow	Tale maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	10.30	Hankow	Kiangnan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	11.00	Hankow	Luenbo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
16	11.30	Hankow	Sunling	Br.	B. & S.
16	12.00	Hankow	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	12.30	Hankow	Kiangnan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	13.00	Hankow	Tale maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	13.30	Hankow	Ninghsiao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
16	14.00	Hankow	Kiangnan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	14.30	Hankow	Kutwo	Br.	M. & Co.
16	15.00	Hankow	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	15.30	Hankow	Takao	Br.	B. & S.
16	16.00	Hankow	Takao	Br.	B. & S.
16	16.30	Hankow	Wuchang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
16	17.00	Hankow	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
15	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	3151	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.	NSCW
15	Tientsin	Wongang	1137	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
15	Foochow	Hsinchi	1383	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLTV
15	Hankow	Ninghsiao	2321	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.	NSCW
15	Newchwang	Hangchow	1491	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
15	Hankow	Poyang	1802	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
15	Hongkong	Nippon maru	1101	Jap.	Alexander	Wosung

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungliang Capt. H. Trowbridge will leave on Sunday, June 17, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kaitan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Kiangping, June 16. For Freight or Passage, Agent, No. 1 Jinkoo Road Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinlung, Capt. P. H. Hamblin, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Mexico Maru, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from on June 27, at 3 p.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the Customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234, 4047.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 19, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, June 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply the The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangnan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taleo Maru, Captain S. Hongoh, will be despatched from pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, June 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenbo tons 2368 Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, June 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Sulwo tons 2671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, June 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nankin Capt. F. Newcomb will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, June 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Thung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, June 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. P. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, June 18, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunling Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, June 19 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathral, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Koboku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's pootung wharf on June 25, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Taichi Maru, Capt. H. Ueda, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on July 2, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Canada Maru, Capt. T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on July 5, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Poochow Road.

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S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 15, 1917

S.S. "Colombia"	June 30, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	July 28, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Aug. 25, 1917
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The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to India, South America, Australia, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

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Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 15	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
15	Wenchow via Ningpo	Poochi	681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	Hankow etc.	Chongling	1311	Br.	B. & S.
15	Ningpo	Luenbo	2386	Br.	J.M. & Co.
15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808	Br.	B. & S.
15	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	3151	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

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G. M. JACKSON L. E. N. RYAN, General Agent Passenger Dept. Agent. Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. 181 and 183 Shanghai.

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"KOREA MARU" 20,000	July 20
"SIBERIA MARU" 18,000	July 30

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Tons		
KASHIMA MARU	15,000	June 29
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	July 6

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. J. Noma	June 26, 1917
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo	July 21, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Aug. 6

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUEN MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Nakajima	June 17
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	June 19
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	June 23
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	June 26
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sadaaki	June 30

KOBE TO SEATTLE

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayaashi	July 13
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SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

(Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito	June 21
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	June 28

FOR JAPAN

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	June 22
SHIZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma	June 25

FOR HONGKONG

INABA MARU	12,500		July 3, 1917
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HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

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TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Rezenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

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SWEDISH PAPER

BATTLEFIELDS DEAD AS SPRING AWAKENS

No Green Thing Appears in Shellfort Districts, But Mud Dries Up

By Philip Gibbs

War Correspondents Headquarters, April 20.—There has been but little time lately to describe the scenes of war on the small human episodes of this great battle between Lens and St. Quentin, with its storm center at Arras, where men are fighting in mass, killing in mass, and dying sometimes in mass, as when German counter-attacks were broken and destroyed at Gavrelle, Monchy, Quevaucourt, and Lagnicourt.

The scene of battle changed during the last few days because Spring has come at last and warm sunshine. It has made a tremendous difference to the look of things and sense of things. A week ago the men were marching through rain and sleet, through the wild quagmire of the old battlefields, which stretch away behind the front lines, through miles of shell craters and dead woods and destroyed villages. They fought hot and they fought cold, and their craving was for hot drink. Yesterday, after a few days of warmth, the troops on the march were powdered white with dust, and they fought hot and they fought thirsty, and the wounded cried for water to cool their burning throats. The men going out to the lines in lorries started out through mists of dust, which made them look like pierrots. Their steel helmets, upon which the rain pattered a week ago, were like millers' hats.

More frightful now than in the worst days of Winter is the way up to the front. In all that great stretch of desolation the British left behind the shell craters which were full of water, red water and green water, are now dried up and are hard, deep pits, scooped out of the powdered earth from which all vitality is gone so that Spring brings no life to it. I thought, perhaps, that some of these shell craters would put out new shoots when Spring came, and I watched them curiously for any sign of rebirth. But there is no sign and their poor mutilated limbs, their broken and tattered trunks, stand naked and stark under the blue sky. Everything is dead, with a white, ghastly look in the brilliant sunshine except where here and there a little bit of timber and brickwork which marks the site of a French village a little bush is in bud or flowers blossom in a clump which once was a garden.

All this is the background of the present battle, and through this vast stretch of barren country British battalions move slowly forward to take part in the battle when the German counter-attacks are broken, and the ruins where other men who work always behind the lines road-mending, wiring, on the supply column, at ammunition dumps, in casualty clearing stations, and railheads make their billets on the lee side of the broken walls or in holes dug deep by the enemy and reported as safe for the dead horses lie on the roadides or in great shell craters. I passed a row of these poor beings as though all had fallen down and died together in a last comradeship. Dead German or British dead horses lie in old trenches, and a few days ago I watched the bombardment of Lens close to the front line. The German or British dead horses lie in old trenches, and a few days ago I watched the bombardment of Lens close to the front line. The German or British dead horses lie in old trenches, and a few days ago I watched the bombardment of Lens close to the front line.

Shelling Hindenburg Line

I watched the shelling of the Hindenburg line at Quant from some ground by Lagnicourt, where the Australians slaughtered the enemy in recent counterattacks. White as the fleecy clouds in the sky was the smoke of the British shelling bursts and there was the glinting and flashing of shells as the enemy's trench, which would be like a tape on the slope of rising ground about the village of Quant, and through the fringe of trees below. The storm of shells broke over Bullecourt to the left and the enemy was answering back with 8.8. From Noyelles as I watched it under fire, the Germans were harassing the crest of the hill, their shells bursting high with oily clouds. A British airplane had fallen and the enemy gunners in the Hindenburg line tried to destroy it by long range sniping. The British guns were firing steadily so that the sky was filled with the invisible flights of shells and always there came down the humming sound of British airplanes, their wings dazzling and diaphanous as they were caught by the sun's rays. It is a picture one sees now along any part of the line. But the adventure of men inside the smoke drifts is more human in its aspect.

It was a queer scene when the Australian went into Lagnicourt. Some Germans were still hiding in dugouts, and the Australian troops searched for them with fixed bayonets. In some of these hiding places they found great stores of German beer, and it was a good find for men thirsty and full of smoke, so that this mopping-up battalion, as it is called, mopped up beer, which was very light and refreshing. With fat cigars between their teeth, a bottle of beer in one hand and bayonet ready in the other, they continued their hunt for prisoners. During the fighting hereabout 200 German soldiers came across under a white flag, as a sign of surrender, but they were seen by their own machine gunners, who shot them down without mercy. So one gets comedy and tragedy hand in hand here. Indeed, the whole tale of this fighting on the way to Quant is a mixture of gruesome horror and fantastic myth which makes the men laugh grimly when telling the tale of it.

The Australian Counterattack

I went about three days ago over the battle field with a young Australian officer, a gallant man and quick walker, who was the first to

get news of the enemy's attack. He was at headquarters, awake but sleepy, in the small hours of the morning. Presently the telephone bell tinkled.

"Hullo," said the Australian officer and yawned. A small voice spoke: "The enemy has broken through; he has got to Lagnicourt."

"What's that?" said the officer at the phone. It seemed a silly joke at such an hour. The message was repeated and my friend was very wide awake. What happened afterward was very rapid. An Australian gunner General gave orders to stop up the gaps in the German wire through which the enemy had come. They were closed by shellfire. The attacking column, having failed in time to destroy the field guns, tried to find an escape, but their retreat was cut off. Three thousand of them suffered appalling casualties, and I saw some of their dead bodies lying on the ground three days ago, though most have now been buried. Five Australian soldiers were cut off in the same way by the wire after a raid, but succeeded in hiding themselves inside the German belt. Here they stayed five days without food or water, gradually working their way down to a gap, from which they finally escaped.

On another part of the line held by English troops a queer bird was captured the other day. It was a blue bird in the form of a German officer wearing a gay uniform with a big cloak and epaulet, brought down by a British airman. He seemed sleepy when caught and yawned politely behind his closed hand, and explained the cause of his unfortunate appearance behind the British lines. It appears that the commanding officer of his air squadron at Cambrai went on leave and his officers and other friends consoled themselves by drinking good red wine. In the morning, after a late night, they decided to go out on reconnaissance, and the officer in the skyblue cloak agreed he also would make a flight and so perform his duty to the fatherland. A pilot took him up, but instead of making reconnaissance he fell fast asleep and saw nothing of the British airplanes swooping upon him from a high cloud. A bullet in the petrol tank drove down the German machine and the officer in the skyblue cloak stepped out, saluted, surrendered, and a little later fell asleep again.

An air prisoner is always more noticeable than the batches of infantry who come back to the British lines after an attack, but there was something unusual in the sight of seventy-three Germans led by a young English soldier from the zone of fire in this latest fight. The English soldier was a young private of the Buffs, chubby-faced and small in body though of high spirit.

"What are you doing with those men?" asked an officer. "Why isn't there a proper escort?" "They are my prisoners," said the boy. "They just surrendered to me and I'm taking them back to our camp."

Macao Harbor Launch Fired On By Chinese

Ruler's Pacific Service In The China Press

Hongkong, June 15.—The following incident occurred on Sunday: The harbor-office launch proceeded to Ribiera Grande, opposite Barra, in order to tow the water-boats to Macao, as is customary, when some Chinese soldiers fired at the launch, which they did not hit, but a bullet struck the Portuguese gun-boat Patria. On the following day, the Portuguese launch, with the Assistant Harbor-Master on board, carried out the same duty, without incident.

The Macao authorities protested to the Military Commandant at Chin-shan and also sent the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Senhor Jose Jorge, to Canton, where, accompanied by the Portuguese Consul, he made a verbal protest to the Civil Governor concerning the incident.

The Military Commandant at Chin-shan has visited Macao, to explain that the soldiers who fired on the launch were from Kwangsi and did not know that it belonged to the Government of Macao and he has instructed them to see that the incident does not occur again.

3 Woodbridge Boys On Active War Service

Shanghai Youths, Sons of Dr. Woodbridge, Serve In Various Branches

The call to war service has had a hearty response from the family of Dr. S. I. Woodbridge. Three of his sons, all former Shanghai boys and widely known here, are now in the various branches on two different battle fronts and in the United States.

John S., who was once the only American boy in the Baden Powell Scouts in Shanghai, is with the Princeton University contingent on duty in the American Ambulance Corps in France. Capper L. is with the Army Y. M. C. A. of India, and now on active service in Mesopotamia. Woodrow Wilson Woodbridge is a 2nd Lieutenant in the U. S. Army and is at present stationed in Kansas.

The young men all received their earlier education at the Shanghai Public School for Boys under the tutelage of Mr. G. M. Billings, present headmaster. They are cousins of President Woodrow Wilson.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on June 12, 1917.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.	per doz.
Beef	14-20	
Mutton	16-20	
Pork	25-30	
Veal	25-30	
Fish	per lb.	per doz.
Bream	none	
Cod	14-16	
Mandarin	20-30	
Mackerel	14-16	
Pomfret	14-16	
Salmon	20-30	
Small	14-16	
Sole	16-20	
Whitebait	none	
Game, Poultry and Eggs	each	per doz.
Deer	none	
Duck	30-60	
Eggs	14-16	
Fowl	20-25	
Geese	40-80	
Hare	none	
Partridge	none	
Pheasant	none	
Pigeons	15-20	
Plover	none	
Quail	20	
Snake	12-14	
Turkey	per lb.	none
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	none	
Wild Geese	none	
Woodcock	40-50	
Wild Pigeons	none	
Fruit	per lb.	per doz.
Apples	25-30	
Apricots	8-10	
Bananas	12-15	
Cherries	none	
Cocoanuts	16-18	
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	8-10	
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	15-20	
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none

Oranges	per lb.	18-20	Mushrooms	per lb.	20-30
Peaches	"	8-10	Onions	per lb.	2-3
Persimmons	"	none	Pears	"	4-5
Peelings	per lb.	6-8	Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.00-2.40
Plums	"	6-8	Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Pumpkins	each	20-25	Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Pears	per lb.	10-12	Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Strawberries	"	20-25	Tomatoes	"	12-15
Walnuts	"	10-12	Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Vegetables	each	8-10	Grain and Flour		
Artichokes	per doz.	15-20	Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.50
Asparagus	per doz.	15-20	Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$2.75
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10	Rice	per 200 lb.	\$7.50
Broad Beans	"	2-3	Milk		
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3	Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Cabbage	each	3-5	Chinese dairies	"	17
Celery	per bunch	2-3	House Coal	per ton	\$12.00
Carrots	"	2-3	Stove Coal	"	Tia 17.40
Cauliflower	each	8-10	Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.50
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10	Barley	144 lb.	\$2.45
French Beans	each	12-15	Bran	"	\$2.35
Green Corn	each	none			
Leeks	per bunch	2-3			

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000—Midnight, 1330—130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Local	Mail	Local
101	B. S.	B. S.		dep.	arr.		B. S.	102
208	208	300	0	dep.	Peking	2204	190	1000
2345	1117	685		arr.	Tientsin-Central	1904	1700	708
2390	1117	640	84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	1904	1558	710
2410	1115	690		arr.	Tientsin-East	1904	1645	700
1910	580	2240	524	arr.	Mukden	2204		1040
<hr/>								
Local	Mail			Tientsin-Pekow Line			Mail	Local
5.	B. S.			dep.	arr.		B. S.	6.
715	1110	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	1705	1910
725	1110	—	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1615	1941
745	1200	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1651	1911
1133	1590	—	78	dep.	Yangchow	arr.	1312	1959
1437	1746	—	148	dep.	Techow	arr.	1048	1110
1801	2021	—		arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	806	841
7.	—	220		—			—	8.
800	2081	—		dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	786	1811
1069	2221	266		dep.	Talanfu	arr.	601	1561
1300	018	—		dep.	Yenchow	arr.	349	1311
1315	021	318		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	339	1286
1556	318	377		dep.	Linchow	arr.	120	1061
1816	450	—		arr.	Hsuechow	dep.	2338	810
9.	—	420		—			—	10.
630	457	—		dep.	Hsuechow	arr.	2320	2007
1156	843	593		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	1952	1447
1206	840	—		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	1946	1478
1657	1162	600		dep.	Chuchow	arr.	1648	928
1840	1391	631		arr.	Pekow	dep.	1530	718

Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

57th Monthly Drawing of \$2,000 PREMIUM BONDS.

Total number of bonds which participated in the Drawing 3,192.

Total amount reimbursed to bondholders \$9,576 representing 25 per cent of \$38,304, being premium on 3,192 bonds for the month of June, 1917.

Holder of Bond No. 1657 receives.....\$2,000

Holder of Bond No. 3064 receives.....1,192

Holder of Bond No. 1585 receives.....1,000

Holder of Bond No. 221 receives.....600

Holder of Bond No. 1234 receives.....300

Holder of Bond No. 2359 receives.....300

Holder of Bond No. 405 receives.....200

Holder of Bond No. 523 receives.....160

Holder of Bond No. 1819 receives.....104

Holders of following 310 bonds receive \$12.00 each, in all.....3,720

Total amount reimbursed.....\$9,576

\$12 each, June 15, 1917.

1 516 1124 1552 2129 2627

2 524 1126 1556 2151 2639

3 531 1133 1570 2155 2642

4 547 1134 1591 2160 2643

5 553 1138 1595 2209 2647

6 559 1142 1599 2212 2650

7 564 1148 1635 2220 2657

8 587 1186 1672 2226 2683

9 588 1187 1673 2227 2693

10 590 1190 1686 2230 2696

11 610 1194 1688 2233 2706

12 618 1197 1710 2241 2717

13 635 1205 1744 2267 2728

14 649 1215 1750 2271 2731

15 669 1225 1751 2218 2750

16 682 1231 1763 2228 2770

17 693 1255 1781 2236 2771

18 722 1264 1782 2242 2777

19 734 1283 1784 2261 2759

20 752 1297 1796 2260 2800

21 766 1306 1795 2269 2802

22 771 1310 1803 2400 2805

23 795 1313 1805 2402 2808

24 800 1315 1811 2403 2810

25 806 1316 1821 2421 2813

26 816 1327 1827 2427 2814

27 827 1344 1855 2441 2817

28 836 1358 1877 2444 2819

29 841 1360 1881 2447 2824

30 852 1365 1901 2445 2850

31 871 1394 1909 2451 2879

32 878 1402 1912 2482 2887

33 875 1410 1921 2485 2889

34 912 1417 1929 2496 2900

35 930 1423 1944 2497 2918

36 932 1443 1955 2508 2934

37 935 1450 1961 2520 2949

38 971 1453 1973 2525 2995

39 989 1461 1978 2530 3002

40 987 1465 1979 2548 3020

41 996 1468 1997 2565 3033

42 999 1471 2016 2570 3036

43 1041 1475 2024 2576 3039

44 1045 1491 2030 2579 3045

45 1052 1501 2061 2585 3073

46 1056 1506 2065 2605 3079

47 1063 1508 2069 2606 3091

48 1080 1522 2079 2608 3096

49 1084 1523 2084 2617 3108

50 1090 1527 2104 2624 3149

51 1098 1539 2115 2625 3177

52 1103 1544 2122

We certify the above to be a correct record of the drawing of June 15, 1917.

SETH, SETH & CO.,

Auditors.

NOTICE

In view of repeated inquiries which have been made to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that the parties whose names were mentioned in the recent Mixed Court case as Wm. Katz and A. Katz are not, and never have been, in any way connected with the firm of Wm. Katz and Co., which has been established in China for more than a decade, and the present location of which is at 12 Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

W. KATZ & CO.,
(Signed) W. KATZ,
Shanghai, June 14th, 1917.

The National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic of China (1914)

\$16,000,000 and Supplementary Issue of \$8,000,000

AND

The National Loan of the Fourth Year of the Republic of China (1915)

\$24,000,000.

Subscribers to the above two loans are hereby notified that in pursuance of arrangements recently made by the Chinese Government with me for the future service of these loans, interest payments are and will be adequately secured by cash funds in my hands and at my sole disposal.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.
Peking, 6th June, 1917.

We hold large and complete stocks

OF

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and are in a position to supply

The Trade With Quality

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Exceptionally Low Rates

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

23rd June, 1917

1st Saddling Bell at 3.30 p.m.
ENTRIES close on SATURDAY,
16th June, 1917, at 6 p.m. at the
Club House, 126 Bubbling Well
Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon
application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

CULTY DAIRY Co.,
Limited

505 Avenue Joffre.

Tel. West 101.

Pure Milk

OWING to an increase in
our herd of cattle we are
now in a position to supply
additional customers with
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Sam Joe & Co

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
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Our goods are always absolutely
fresh, being imported weekly
from well-known manufactur-
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always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN
TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outposts and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and
Japanese coal sold by us also.

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35% discount

Two weeks only, from June 5th to June 19th, 1917.

Jadestones, Jewellery and Silverware.

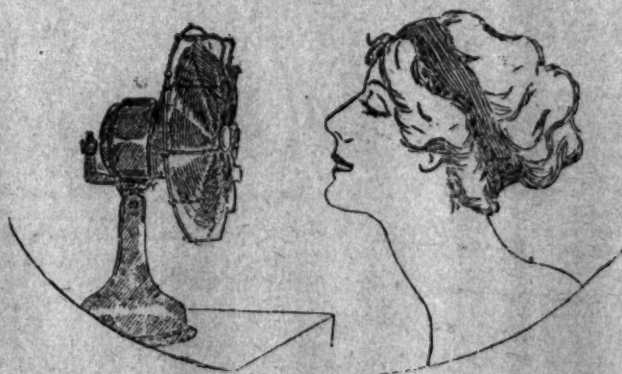
SING FAT CO.

43A Kiangse Road.

14075

Electric Fans

For Summer Comfort.



MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
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NOTICE

On and after June 18, 1917, the
Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S. S.
Co.) will be located in their perma-
nent quarters on First Floor—
North China Insurance Company,
Limited, Building, No. 71 Szechuen
Road, 'Phone 3229.

T. N. ALEXANDER,
Agent.

14168

NOTICE

During the months of June, July
and August, the office hours of our
firm will be from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Getz Bros & Co., of the Orient, Ltd.

E. B. WAITE,
General Manager.

14176

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
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Stop thinking of the fortune you
are going to make; of the wheel
you're going to break; and think
of The Marco Polo Scarf—of the
joy it will give her on your
behalf.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light
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Price Prepaid \$4.25
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WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2485.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions
V and VI passed at the Annual
Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21,
1917, the Council hereby invites ap-
plications for debentures in the 7 per
cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will
bear interest from the date of pur-
chase at the rate of 7 per cent per
annum payable on June 20 and
December 31 in each year. They will
be issued at par and will be redeemed
on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denom-
inations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls.
100 to suit the convenience of ap-
plicants.

Application forms can be obtained
from The Treasurer, Finance Depart-
ment, 240 Kiangse Road, to whom all
enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

14188

NOTICE

Dr. Street has removed his Con-
sulting Rooms to the International
Bank Building, No. 2a Kiukiang
Road. Telephone 2015.

Shanghai, June 15th, 1917.

14189

The Kailan Mining Administration

NOTICE

AS the financial year of the Ad-
ministration ends on the 30th
instant, it is particularly requested
that Creditors will present their ac-
counts for payment ON OR BEFORE
THAT DATE.

14197

STEAMERS FOR SALE

D/W Tonnages:—1,800, June/July;
2,200, June/July/Aug.; 1,300, July;
1,400, July/Aug.; 800 Aug.; 3,500 and
3,100, Sept./Oct.; 1,500, Oct.; 2,500 and
2,000 Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
96 Szechuen Road.

Tel. No. 380.

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Road. 'Phone No. 1647.

14222

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Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-
known manufacturers, and our
prices are moderate

Solo Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock,
Trade Mark Zang Kun (象坤)
at moderate prices.

For further information, please
apply to—

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Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

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will be found on
Page 9

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14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and
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14098

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1946

One small bedroom vacant,
with all comforts.

TO LET, 6 and 7 Quinsan
Gardens, one large attic and 2 single
rooms, table excellent, service good.
Charges moderate.

14194 J.17.

TO LET, in select central boarding
house, a large cheerful south bed-
room, well-furnished; good board
and service. Lift and 'phone. Very
reasonable terms. Apply to Box
200, THE CHINA PRESS.

14192 J.19.

TO LET, near Bund, a well-
furnished attic-bedroom, with ex-
cellent board and attendance, tele-
phone and lift. \$70. Apply to Box
201, THE CHINA PRESS.

14192 J.19.

TO LET, one large unfurnished
room, with bathroom, in Range
Road. Apply to Box 197, THE
CHINA PRESS.

14187 J.19.

WESTERN: In most comfortable
residence, two paying guests wanted.
Fine tennis court, good table.
Charming locality. Apply to Box
195, THE CHINA PRESS.

14182 J.5.

TO LET, about middle June, one
nicely furnished room, Western
district, with board. Apply to Box
1